The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Moody and Sankey held meetings in the Rink at St. Louis yesterday.

—The M. E. Conference on Saturday put somewhat of a squelcher upon Dr. Lanahan.

—Ten men were flogged at New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday, and afterward punished in pillory.

—Moulton's counsel claim that Moulton has been almost ruined financially by the expenses of his lawsuits in the Beecher business.

—The people are going to do something about it, and they spoke out at a mass meeting in Lawrenceville pretty decidedly on Saturday night.

—There have been financial irregularities in the Spanish Treasury Department which are now being looked into, and which promise startling results.

—Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, like a sensible man, refuses to be made the repository of Bowen's carrion stories concerning the Beecher scandal.

—Nearly the whole business portion of the town of Darlington, S. C., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated as upwards of $100,000; partially insured.

—Moncure Conway, writing from England, says: "The demand for woman's suffrage here is inspired by suffering. If the same laws and customs existed in America every woman there would be a suffragist."

—It is said that the idea of totally repealing the bankrupt law has been abandoned in Congress. But that the House judiciary committee is preparing a bill intended to allow panics to place their business by general assignment.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it is sad to see the Presidency of the United States groping around and hunting for Charles Francis Adams, while so many gentlemen are ready to fling themselves into its very clutches.

—Speaker Kerr writes from Staunton, Virginia, that his health has greatly improved, that he feels better than he has for six months. Some of the most distressing symptoms of his illness have entirely passed away recently.

—The Dublin University Centennial Crew are working hard in their practice boats for first place in the coming race. It is satisfactory to learn that the international regatta will bring to the line some of the best crews on the Old World.

—Deacon McKee's hopes of a pardon have been dispelled by the untimely testimony of Widow Leavenworth, whose husband was paymaster of the St. Louis whisky ring. She avers that she has seen thousands of dollars paid over to McKee.

—The Senate will to-day take up the impeachment case and proceed to decide the question of jurisdiction. It is understood that the proceedings will be conducted in secret session. Senators are scrupulously careful to avoid committing themselves on the question.

—His Democratic brethren are going back on him and it is altogether probable that Fitzhugh will soon be sniffing the health giving air of his Texas home instead of inhaling the noxious vapors which come to him in his position as doorkeeper of the House.

—They caught the "Fire Bug" in Williamsport on Saturday. Cornelius Carter is the man, and he was in the act of firing another lumber yard. He is undoubtedly the man who previously fired six other yards. Carter is half witted, and labors under the impression that the parties whose lumber he burned owe him money.

—The distinctly humanizing process to which Professor Tyndall recently and Professor Huxley several years ago submitted themselves, undergoing to that end a rigid, social intimacy with a person of amiable character and of opposite sex—this experiment in the deeper mysteries of revolution, Herbert Spencer is said to be now watching with philanthropic energy and philosophic calm.

—A citizen of Pittsburgh who took in the Centennial, last week, and was taken in hospitably at the French restaurant, says he was charged $4.44 for lunch for three persons, when he could have had much better at home for $1.50. The bill was made out in this way—the French terms being translated into plain English: Bread for three, 24 cents; three cups of coffee, 90 cents; butter for three, 30 cents; roast beef for three, $2.70; service and waiter, 30 cents; total, $4.44. And yet this tariff made our friend reasonably happy when he compared it with the rates prevailing at the other restaurants. If the Philadelphians had any conscience, a little consideration of the eight commandment might be profitable to them.

—One of the longest discussions in Parliament this session has been in reference to the ladies' gallery, whether the grating should be removed which now so strongly marks the distinction between man and woman in England's stately halls of legislation. The matter, simple in itself, seemed to raise the entire question of female suffrage, and the friends and opponents of "woman's progress" indulged in spirited talk. The result is, as might be expected by Parliament, the grating remains where it is, half concealing the faces and dresses of the fair creatures who desire to imbibe the eloquence that they fondly imagine is dispensed at the bar of the house. There is no grating in the ladies' gallery at our Capitol, and there is no necessity of exposing our fair citizens to the ridicule which such a contrivance must fail to evoke; but there are times when we would like to see the men in Congress, many of our worthy representatives on the floor of the House, placed under a grating of some kind, where they would be less conspicuous for their want of dignity and decorum, where so many acts of childish petulance would be concealed from the public gaze. Innocent spectators would depart from Washington impressed with the remarkable character for intelligence and eloquence that our legislators exhibit—when a grating is placed around them and visitors are kept at a distance.

—Before the Exhibition opened Philadelphians hastened to say that they did not propose a wholesale extortion of the strangers who might be induced to step inside their gates. This is the other side of the story as told by the New York *Times*: "There is one grievance which loudly calls for its attention. Extortion is the order of the day in Philadelphia and on the Exhibition grounds. A bill has been sent us in which nine dollars are charged for three nights' sleeping accommodation for a single man in a second-rate city hotel—on the first night sharing a small room with a stranger. Dozens of similar cases have been reported to us, all showing that landlords and private citizens who have beds to rent are exacting many times their worth. City restaurants charge extravagantly for poor fare. Visitors who have taken meals on the grounds are almost unanimous in complaining of the same evil. The better class of the restaurants especially seem to recognize no limit except the willingness of the victim to be bled. Now, these are matters upon which the Commission may usefully expend a little of its surplus energy. It is not able to interpose decisive authority, and in some instances its remonstrances may be met by a reference to excessive premiums exacted for the privilege of catering to the public within the Exhibition premises. But unless some guarantee can be obtained against the continuance of this state of things, the Exhibition will certainly suffer. In prosperous times good-natured people may allow themselves to be plundered; now-a-days they cannot afford it."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

COL. THOMSON, Mayor of Liverpool, is dead.

TWO more Italian iron clads, under Vice Admiral Viry, have gone to Salonica.

THE Turks at Scutari had a celebration over the murder of the German and French Consuls at Salonica.

THE British Government has decided to entertain favorably the request for amnesty to Irish political prisoners.

R. E. DAVIDSON & Co., and Alex. Crowe & Co., of London, in the eastern trade, have failed. The liabilities are about £70,000 each.

THE British fleet in the Mediterrean has been ordered to rendezvous immediately at Smyrna, in view of possible Oriental difficulties.

GOUTSCHADE, Manager of the Theatre Des Artes at Rouen, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement and being the author of the recent fire.

THE Spanish Congress has appointed a committee to make a minute inquiry into the management of the finances of the Government from 1869 to 1874.

ADVICES from Sclavonic sources state that a battle was fought on Friday near Bosna, in which seven hundred Turks and one hundred insurgents were killed.

THE Paris *Figaro* asserts that at a council of Ministers on Friday it was decided to propose to President MacMahon the name of De Marcere, a Moderate Republican, Under Secretary of State, as the successor of the late Ricard, Minister of the Interior.

Bristow for President.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—A movement originating with some of the representatives of the Reform element of the Union League of this city to influence the nomination of B. H. Bristow for President has been started here. The first meeting of gentlemen interested was held at the La Pierre House last night, and was strictly private. Those identified with the movement are thoroughgoing Republicans, favorable to reform within the party lines, but opposed to any independent ticket. A committee of this body will attend the conference meeting in New York on Monday next.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1876.

HOUSE.

Charges Against the Doorkeeper.

MR. DURHAM, rising to a personal explanation, had read an extract from an article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in reference to charges against Fitzhugh, the Doorkeeper of the House, and reflecting on Durham for not having called Fitzhugh's character to the attention of the House, stating that he was cognizant of the truth of the accusations against Fitzhugh. He said Fitzhugh had been indicted for offences charged, and had been tried and acquitted of each of them. He had not reached Washington until after the caucus at which Fitzhugh had been nominated. Otherwise he would have communicated to those who were pressing his nomination the facts that he knew about him, he having acted as one of Fitzhugh's counsel in Kentucky.

MR. WHITE (Ky.) then (as a question of privilege) sent to the Clerk's desk a paper containing the full history of the charges made against Fitzhugh, showing him to have been indicted and tried in Kentucky for arson and conspiracy, larceny and perjury. He also had read a letter from Fitzhugh to a friend in Texas, giving a ludicrous account of his experience as Doorkeeper. He therefore offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the charges against Fitzhugh, and also as to the propriety of abolishing the office of Doorkeeper and imposing its duties on the Sergeant at Arms.

MR. GLOVER offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that L. H. Fitzhugh is not a proper person to hold the honorable and responsible position of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and that said Fitzhugh as Doorkeeper be and is hereby dismissed forthwith from that office.

MR. WHITE accepted the substitute, which, on a suggestion of Mr. Hoar, was made to expressly set forth that Fitzhugh was dismissed in view of a foolish letter he had written.

Finally, after a long discussion, in which removal, resignation and investigation were respectively advocated, on motion of Mr. GLOVER the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Without coming to a vote on any amendment owing to the absence of a quorum, the committee rose and the House soon after adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1876.

THE Committee on Judiciary have examined Gen. Dodge with reference to the missing $351,000 bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

IN the summary of the report on the Government Printing Office an unintentional injustice was done the Superintendent of the Binding Department, who, it was stated, appropriated to his own use waste gold leaf. The statement of the committee is that the workmen were allowed to appropriate it.

THE Sub-Ways and Means Committee examining the Morrison internal revenue bill gave a hearing on Saturday to T. B. Spence, of Cincinnati, and N. C. Hudson and D. Catlin, of St. Louis, in opposition to the section which provides that tobacco shall be sold only in packages not intended to be opened between the factory and consumer. The sub-committee, after argument, concluded that the present law on the subject should not on changed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER has reported to the Attorney General unfavorably in the matter of the applications of ex-Collector Maguire and McKee for pardons. Maguire was at the Department of Justice Saturday, desiring to have an interview with the Attorney General, but did not succeed. Judge Pierrepont considers that it is only proper in such cases to have the application first investigated by the District Attorney, and that the latter should give an audience to the counsel for convicted persons. It is also understood that an unfavorable report is made in the case of Avery.

THE House Committee on the Judiciary have not yet perfected the bill recommended by Representatives Lawrence and Knott to secure indemnity to the United States from the Pacific Railway Companies for retaining in the Treasury all money which is or may be owing them, and appying it for the payment of money due the Government. These gentlemen say if the bill shall pass it will save to the Government one hundred and fifty million dollars or more, while it would invade no right of property or any privilege secured by law. The proposition of Sidney Dillon on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to return the lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre as payment for the indebtedness was considered by the committee impracticable.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Report on the Western Book Concern—The Concern Said to be in a Sound Financial Condition.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—In the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day there was laid on the table, after much discussion, a resolution that the election of book agents, editors of the New York *Christian Advocate*, *Western Christian Advocate*, *Central Christian* and *Quarterly Review* be made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

W. H. HUNTER, of the Book Committee, to which had been referred the memorial presented by Dr. Lanahan charging insolvency of the Western Book Concern, submitted a long report, giving in detail the assets and liabilities of that Concern. It stated that the exhibits, when compared with former quadrenneums, show that at no period in its history were the assets and net capital as great as at present, and concluding with a recommendation of the passage of a resolution that the assertion of the memorialists that the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent and is in an unsound, dangerous and bankrupt condition is both unjust and untrue, and entitled to no consideration by the public, and that any member of the M. E. Church who was instrumental in its circulation or publication in the newspapers deserves the censure of this General Conference and the condemnation of every true friend of the Church.

A warm and excited debate followed the introduction of the report, in the progress of which it was stated by Dr. Lanahan that the charges of the memorialists in regard to the condition of the Western Book Concern were inspired by statements made by Dr. Nelson, of New York Book Concern, before the Baltimore Conference at its session in Washington City. Dr. Nelson disclaimed having made any statements from which such a conclusion could be drawn. During the discussion between these two, there was an evident disagreement as to the statement actually made by Dr. Nelson.

A motion to strike out the last part of the resolution censuring the member instrumental in the clandestine publication of the memorial was lost by a large majority and the report and resolution were adopted.

Dr. Newman, of Washington, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the discrepancy of the statement between Dr. Lanahan and Dr. Nelson as to what the latter stated before the Baltimore Conference.

Dr. Olin opposed the proposition. He objected to sending out investigation or exploring committees. The fever for such committees was contagious just now, and prevalent in the latitude from which Dr. Newman came. After further discussion the matter was tabled.

Bishop Carman and Rev. Lundesberry, fraternal delegates from Canada, took formal leave of the Conference, and Dr. Lanahan said he was desirous to have the interview with the committee of an Baltimore conference as to what he stated before that committee in regard to the Western Book Concern.

An invitation to hold the next General Conference at Cincinnati was read. It was stated that invitations from Indianapolis and St. Louis would also be formally extended. Friday next was designated for fixing the place. Adjourned.

Sad Termination to a "Charivari."

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—A most deplorable affair occurred at the little town of Dahlgreen, Hamilton county, Ills., on Friday night. A party of young men gave Jno. Sturman, recently married, a "Charivari." Sturman was greatly annoyed by the uproar and ordered the party off, but they not leaving at once, he fired into them with a gun, killing Willis Lowrey and wounding Bud Barton and Frank Taylor. All the parties were highly respectable, young Sturman being a son of Judge Sturman, one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Arrived—The steamships Germanic, from Liverpool, Rhein, from Bremen, and Estopia, from London.

LONDON, May 13.—The steamships Wisconsin, Russia and France, from New York, have arrived out.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, May 13.—First race, mile heats; won by Carrie Anderson; time 1:42¼ and 1:43. Second race, 1¼ miles dash, won by Novity; time 2:29¾. Third race, 2½ miles dash; won by Aristeds; time 4:27½.

CENTENNIAL ON SUNDAY.

A Mass Meeting Resolves in Favor of Opening the Doors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—At a large mass meeting, attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, held here this evening, the Vice Presidents of the meeting were of the leading men of the city, among them being Henry C. Carey, Archbishop Wood, Rev. Joseph May, Lewis C. Cassidy, Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Fairman Rogers and others.

Colonel Charles N. Pine, editor of the *Day*, nominated the Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, D. D., Unitarian, as Chairman.

After an earnest speech advocating the Sunday opening, George W. Biddle, an eminent lawyer, was introduced. He submitted the following resolutions, which he advocated in a speech:

WHEREAS, It has been announced that the authorities in the Centennial Exhibition propose to close it on the first day of the week during its continuance, and it is believed that this course, if persisted in, cannot fail to cause the exclusion of vast numbers of people of both our fellow citizens and others coming from a distance from an opportunity of visiting the Centennial grounds and building, and whereas this deprivation of a large body of people of the advantages which they might otherwise derive from the Exhibition, in the means of mental and physical improvement offered by it, is thought to be not only undesirable in itself, but opposed to true principles of religion and philanthropy; and whereas justice requires that there should be afforded to all a practical means of access to the sources of education and of rational pleasure, which the Centennial Exhibition contains, and of thus spending Sunday so as to combine mental and moral profit and instruction with physical refreshment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the opening of the Centennial Exhibition during its continuance on the first day of the week, either free to all comers or at a reduced rate, will promote the cause of religion and morality, as well as the happiness of our fellow men, by providing a place where all may contemplate on this day the handiwork of the Creator, as well as the achievements of human genius, industry and skill, and will further remove the temptation to pass it in unprofitable idleness or in degrading vice.

Resolved, That the course thus advocated will, if carried into effect, be the means of promoting and diffusing the spirit of a pure religion, an elevating morality, and a higher social refinement, by enabling thousands of industrious, excellent men and women to pass their only day of leisure among scenes of mental and moral instruction and culture, from which they will be otherwise excluded.

Resolved, That we most earnestly request the managers of the Exhibition to open it on the first day of the week, either free or at such reduced rate of admission as will put it in the power of all on that day to enjoy it.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the President of this meeting to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the managers of the Centennial Exhibition and urge upon them the early adoption of rules in accordance with the views entertained by this meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New York, seconded the resolutions in a witty speech that was the feature of the evening.

Colonel J. W. Forney and Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald were the remaining speakers.

The resolutions were carried, and the committee appointed thereon will wait upon the Centennial authorities at once.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Investigating the Pension Office at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Geo. W. Campbell, of Chicago, testified before the Civil Service Committee to-day that he was a brother of the Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois; that when Gen. Sweet was pension agent at Chicago witness got appointed to a clerkship at $2,500 per annum, but afterwards reduced to $1,500. He was employed for two or three years, and had no duties to perform. The position was a mere sinecure.

B. M. Johnson testified that he was a clerk in the same office, and never knew Campbell to perform any labor there, and he only came to the office once or twice a month.

Joseph F. Lackey, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, testified that he visited the Chicago pension office, made an examination of the accounts there, and found a deficit of $3,000, as testified by Miss Sweet. Miss Sweet told witness the circumstances connected with the deficit. While witness was in Chicago he received a dispatch from Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, telling him to let the Chicago office alone, as he (Baker) would attend to the settlement of that matter.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Rev. Dr. Taylor Refuses to Hear Bowen's Story About Beecher.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The *Evening Post* says Rev. Dr. Taylor refuses to hear Bowen's private story about Beecher. The following is Dr. Taylor's letter to the clerk of Plymouth Church:

I regret to say I must respectfully decline to be present at any such interview between Mr. Becher and Mr. Bowen, as that which is proposed in the resolution you have sent me. I cannot see any good object that is to be gained by making me a "safe" in which the secrets then to be disclosed are to be locked up, while if the expectation was that I should express some opinion about the statement which might be made, then it seems to be unreasonable to ask that I should accept such responsibility. It is my earnest desire that Plymouth Church may soon see the end of its trials, but a responsibility which may be properly and constitutionally assumed by a mutual council should not be laid upon any one man, and therefore I am constrained to decline the request which has been made to me.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

A Battle Fought Near Camargo—Three Hundred Killed and One Thousand Wounded.

GALVESTON, May 13.—The *News'* special, dated Rio Grande City, May 13, says: At daylight this morning Escobedo left Mier with his force, and it is reported that there has been hard fighting near Camargo. It is not known which side has gained the day. It is reported that three hundred were killed and one thousand wounded. A shell struck the church in Camargo, killing a priest and four women at prayers. Four large boats are landing infantry opposite Camargo, on the San Juan river.

THE OIL MARKET.

Our Regular Weekly Review of the Trade in the Producing Districts.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, May 13, 1876.

The crude petroleum market in the producing district has been characterized throughout the past week by more strength than prevailed during the previous two or three weeks, and quite an important advance has taken place in the price of all the different deliveries. The general tone of the market has been strong throughout the week, and the advance has been in the face of quite a persistent bear movement. The upward turn has been attributable in some degree to the action of

A Meeting of Pipe Line Officials

held in this city Wednesday, at which the representatives of the outside lines, i. e., those outside of the United, Union and Conduit, decided to hereafter issue to their patrons certificates on which the pipeage is unpaid. Heretofore these lines have issued only pipeage paid certificates, from which it will be understood the oil represented by the certificates was pipeage paid, ready for shipment. This has been a losing game to the outside lines, and they have decided to issue certificates pipeage unpaid, the same as do the United, Conduit and Union lines. Their action caused the value of shipment oil to appreciate, and the price of spot advanced in sympathy.

The market has gradually advanced throughout the week, until Friday. The opening price Monday was $1.75 and the closing quotations Thursday night were $1.97½ and $1.98¾. Wednesday the Oil Exchange was closed in consequence of its being a holiday, but some business was done outside. Friday there was a decline from $1.96 to $1.87½, and subsequently a recovery to $1.90¾. To-day (Saturday) the market has been somewhat panicky, advancing quite rapidly a few cents, then declining as rapidly. The general feeling appears to be quite strong, but some of the "shorts" are undoubtedly endeavoring to bear the market in order to effect a decline which they may cover. United opened at $1.91¼, advanced to $1.92½, declined to $1.87½, advanced again to $1.92½, and finally closed at $1.90¾.

The following table exhibits the opening, highest point and closing price of United for each day of the week:

Monday	$1.75	$1.83¼	$1.81¼
Tuesday	1.83¾	1.88¼	1.87½
Wednesday	1.88¼	1.88¼	1.88¼
Thursday	1.96	1.97½	1.97½
Friday	1.96¾	1.96¾	1.90¾
Saturday	1.91¼	1.92½	1.90¾

Union and Conduit have ruled at the same prices and the other lines 3½@6½c below. Shipment advanced to $2.25; declined to $2.17½. Friday and Saturday remained at about this price, with little demand.

In the line of recent developments there is nothing new to report. Several small wells have been completed, in each district, but no new territory opened.

CALIBAN.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Sunday Liquor Question in Ireland.

LONDON, May 13.—Smyth's motion in favor of closing public houses in Ireland throughout Sunday, which passed the House of Commons, merely declared that in the opinion of the House it is expedient that the law which forbids the general sale of liquor during a portion of Sunday in Ireland should be amended to apply to the whole of the day.

The Times says the question practically raised was whether on a matter purely concerning their own constituencies the opinion of a vast majority of the representatives of Ireland should be overcome. The Irish people may fairly be said to be unanimous in favor of Sunday closing. An earnest has been given of fair treatment of Irish local feelings, which may be trusted to bear good fruit, and it is only astonishing that the Government should have wantonly exposed themselves to defeat by throwing away so admirable an opportunity for conciliation.

The Ministerial Changes in Turkey.

BERLIN, May 13.—Notwithstanding the Pessimist language of the newspapers of this city, the recent ministerial changes in Turkey are regarded in diplomatic circles as favorable to protection and reform. The new Grand Vizier decidedly favors reform, and from the well known energy of Hussier Pasha, the new War Minister, it is expected official protection will be afforded to Christians against Turks.

Mutiny at Sea.

LONDON, May 13.—The bark Caswell arrived at Queenstown to-day in tow of a gunboat. The mutineers killed Captain Best, who belonged in London, and the first and second mates and the steward, all of Glasgow. One of the seamen killed two of the mutineers, both of whom were Greeks. Another Greek sailor was badly cut with an axe, but survived and was landed at Queenstown. Captain Best was shockingly mutilated. The mates were shot and stabbed. The steward was shot while coming up the companion ladder. All four were tied together and thrown overboard, the captain and second mate being at the time not dead.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—James Carrick, the seaman in charge of the bark Caswell, reports as follows: On leaving Antofogasta the crew consisted of the captain, mate, second mate, steward, three Greek, two Italian and two English seamen, a carpenter and two boys. On the fourth of January the Greek and Italian sailors mutinied and murdered the officers. Knowing something of navigation, I took charge. The foreigners wished to take the vessel to Greece. About a month afterwards, when off the coast of Brazil, the boys overheard a plot between the Greeks and Italians to murder the English men aboard. The carpenter and myself succeeded in overpowering one of the Greeks, whom we put in irons. We were compelled in self-defence to kill the other Greeks, one of whom was the ringleader of the mutiny. The two Italians then left the vessel on a boat, taking a letter from me, to deliver when they got ashore. The vessel was brought here by the remainder of the crew.

Irregularities in the Spanish Treasury Discovered.

MADRID, May 13.—In the Cortes yesterday important statements were made regarding the transactions between the accountants of the Department of the Public Treasury and the Bank of Paris, Bank of Egypt and Spanish Mortgage Bank. The Inspector of Public Debt Accounts also made serious disclosures, causing a great sensation. Senor Sardal moved a thorough inquiry. Minister Collantes said the Government would co-operate in any measure Cohgress might adopt. Without further action the House adjourned amid great excitement.

Winslow Still in Jail.

LONDON, May 13.—The [illegible] for which Winslow was recommitted having expired, the application for his release was renewed this morning. It was approved by the Government, and he was recommitted for ten days longer. The Attorney General said if Sunday Times answer to Lord Derby's note had not then been received, the Government would not raise any further objection to his release.

The Conference at Berlin.

BERLIN, May 13.—Everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the representatives of Germany, Austria and Russia in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly governed by a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French and Italian ambassadors. One result of the conference is that Turkey has been requested to grant the insurgents an extension of the armistice for the purpose of executing promised reforms and aiding further negotiations. The powers also intend to reinforce the naval strength of Sontori for greater protection of Christians. Great credit is given to Prince Gortschakoff for the able manner in which he handled the Eastern question.

The Spanish Fueros.

MADRID, May 13.—A conference today between Prime Minister Convasdel Castillo and delegates from the Northern provinces in regard to the Fueros, the latter denied that their privileges were incompatible with the constitutional unity of Spain, and refused further negotiations unless the privileges of their provinces were incontestably maintained. Their demands were rejected and the conference ended. It is believed that the question of abolishing the Fueros will be submitted to the Cortes next Wednesday.

Thanks to Americans.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Herald's* special from London says: On Thursday a grand reception was held at the Prussian embassy, the entire diplomatic corps being present, on the presentation of Wickham Hoffman, American Charge D'Affairs, to the Empress. Her Majesty expressed gratification in being able for the first time to personally express thanks to a member of the legation which, during the Franco-German struggle, "under these sad and distressing circumstances was so good and so painstaking." Her Majesty also requested Hoffman to convey her thanks to Minister Washburne, and spoke kindly of Bancroft Davis, American Minister at Berlin.

Schiller Anniversary Celebration.

On the 9th of May at Wurtsenburg, a town of Marbach, on the Neckar, where Schiller was born, was celebrated the anniversary of the poet's death. The memorial statue was unveiled.

The Servian Frontier Guarded.

BELGRADE, May 14.—The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops. Free ingress or egress are impossible. There is great irritation in official circles here.

French Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, May 14.—The appointment of De Marcere as Minister of the Interior will be gazetted immediately after the funeral of Ricard. Perry presided at a numerously attended meeting of the party of the Left, promised De Marcere the support of all the Republican Deputies.

The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, approves De Marcere's appointment.

Paris Public Works.

The municipality of Paris voted a loan of 120,000,000 francs for public works.

French Under Secretary of State.

M. Fay, of the Republican Left, and Deputy from the Department of Lot et Garronne, has been appointed to succeed De Marcere as Under Secretary of State.

American Liberality.

At a recent meeting of the Council General of the Department of Varcluse, a member spoke in opposition to the proposed subscription for that monument to be erected by the Franco-American Union, asserting that the Americans showed ingratitude toward France during the late war. The Prefect refuted the assertion, and recalled the fact that during the late war he was Prefect of Dejon, and in the presence of invasion he received a delegation of American citizens, who handed him 200,000 francs for the sick and wounded. Subsequently other delegations of Americans brought him additional subscriptions, altogether more than 2,000,000 francs. The remarks of the Prefect were received with applause by the citizens present at the discussion.

Salonica Blockaded.

PARIS, May 14.—Intelligence from Salonica announces the port blockaded. None of the inhabitants are allowed to leave until the inquiry is terminated. Two French iron clads and two frigates have arrived at Pierand on the way to Salonica. Fresh disturbances are still feared. The schools are closed and work suspended. The bodies of the murdered consuls are still unburied.

Decisions of the Conference.

BERLIN, May 14.—The decisions of the conference in the matter of the Turkish troubles will be embodied in a memorandum communicated direct to the English, French and Italian Governments. The memorandum will draw up for the purpose of inducing the guaranteeing powers to give moral support to the demand addressed to the Porte for a several weeks' armistice in Herzegovina, and also to give material support to Salonica and Bosnia. The war thither for the protection of Christians. These men-of-war would be held in readiness to hasten to any part of the coast on summons from foreign consuls.

The German gunboat Komet has been ordered to Constantinople.

Arrests at Salonica.

The following official dispratch was received from Salonica:

On Saturday thirty-six arrests were quietly effected. To-day perfect tranquility prevails. It is the purpose to make further arrests to-day.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

More Missionary Work Needed—Peace Policy For the Indians.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day Rev. Dr. E. Twinkler, of Alabama, presented a report on woman's work in foreign missions. The report speaks of the absolute necessity of having Bible women to work in foreign lands, sketching the important work being done by the female missionary societies of the churches and urging the multiplying of the societies.

Rev. Dr. S. L. Helm, of Kentucky, read the report of the Committee on Indian Missions. The report earnestly urges that past success and present demand require that Indian mission work should be very greatly enlarged. It speaks of the importance of having schools among the Indians and urges their prompt establishment

Rev. Dr. Dawson, of South Carolina, one of the most venerable ministers of the body, recalled some pleasant reminiscences of Mr. Monroe's Indian policy, and made an earnest appeal to the whites to give the Gospel to those whose hunting grounds they possess.

Rev. Dr. H. F. Buckner, the veteran missionary of the convention among the Indians, gave some very interesting facts to show that Christianity is a better police force among the red men than United States cavalry.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Dom Pedro in "My Maryland."

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.—Dom Pedro did it again. The Emperor of Brazil was to visit the Naval Academy to-day, and everybody, including Governor Carroll and his carriage, was at the railroad depot. Just before the train was due the Governor received a telegram that the Imperial party would arrive by steamer. He immediately drove to the Academy, and soon after the people rushed to the gates, which were closed, except to a few prominent citizens, and to the disappointment of the crowd the Emperor and party were received by Admiral Rodgers and officers, together with the Governor and staff. After inspecting the Academy and witnessing the howitzer drill of the midshipmen the Emperor accompanied the Governor to the executive mansion.

$2,700 STOLEN.

A Heavy Neon-day Robbery at Wilson, Walker & Co.'s Iron Mill.

At noon on Saturday the office of the Union Forge and Iron mill, Wilson, Walker & Co., proprietors, on Railroad street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, was robbed of $2,700 in bank notes. This money had been taken from the bank in the morning to pay the workmen in one of the departments two week's wages. It was assorted by Mr. Grant, the clerk, and placed in envelopes in sums ranging from five to forty dollars. He then put the packages in a box in the presence of one of the proprietors, and placed it in the safe, which is of an ordinary kind, and the key to which it would be easy to duplicate. Locking the safe he pocketed the key, and at ten minutes of twelve o'clock went to dinner. A quarter of an hour later the proprietor departed, leaving in the office a brother of Mr. Grant, who is assistant clerk, and two of their employes eating their noon-day lunch. At 12:30 the lad went out to shovel sand for exercise and at twenty minutes of one o'clock the hands who had been left in the office resumed their work in response to the summons of the whistle. Shortly before one o'clock young Grant re-entered the office and saw the safe door open, but thought his brother had returned and unlocked it and then gone out for a moment. Such was not the case, however, for when Mr. Grant came back from dinner he found that the safe had been opened during his absence and robbed of every cent of money he had received. The detectives were informed of the affair. They visited the office but could gain no clue that would give any prospect of leading to definite results. The proprietors have full and implicit confidence in all the parties in the office about the time of the robbery, which must have taken place during the time intervening between the departure of the employes for work and the return of young Grant from his road shoveling exercise.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

The Text Book Dose Not Swallowed With Ease and Grace.

One hundred and fifty citizens of the Seventeenth ward held a meeting on Saturday evening in the school house of that district to express their opinion regarding the change made in geographies on Tuesday last by the Central Board of Education, and to afford their representative in that body an opportunity to explain why he voted for the change. Mr. J. S. Negley presided, and Mr. W. C. Brown acted as Secretary. Mr. Teese, who is the Central Board representative, made no attempt in the way of self justification, but his fellow members in the local board corrected an impression that he had voted against their instructions. Messrs. J. W. Riddell, Wm. King, H. E. Wainwright, Col. A. Loomis, R. D. Cronson and S. Seaman, Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which was adopted, there being but two opposing votes:

WHEREAS, The Central Board of Education, at their meeting on Tuesday last, in disregard of the popular will, changed one of the text-books in use in our common schools, thus entailing upon our people increased expense; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any further increase of taxation, whether in the shape of new books, increased salaries, or otherwise, as this community is already on the verge of bankruptcy from heavy taxation.

Resolved, That while we, the citizens of the Seventeenth ward, in mass meeting assembled, exonerate our representative in the Central Board from personal censure, in view of the statements made by our local School Directors, we hereby instruct him to vote for a reconsideration of the action of the Central Board in palming upon us a new and more expensive text-book.

Resolved, That we are determined to insist upon the strictest economy in every department of our municipal affairs without apology or excuse of any kind.

COMPELLED TO LOAN.

Building and Loan Associations are Compelled to Put up Their Money at Auction.

On Saturday in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, Judge Ewing presiding, a decision of great importance to Building and Loan Associations was made. Some time since Conrad Upperman filed a bill in equity against the Union Building and Loan Association, setting forth that the Board had refused to loan money at a lower rate of interest than 12½ per cent., and that in consequence funds had accumulated to the amount of $10,000. The Board thereupon suspended payment of dues until the amount in the treasury would be reduced to $500. Early borrowers in the Association had obtained loans at two and a half per cent., and hence Mr. Upperman and other stockholders objected to paying 12½ per cent., and applied to Court for a mandamus on the Board of Directors of the Association to compel them to put the money of the Association up at auction and loaned to the highest bidder. The Board filed an answer, but made no argument, and Judge Ewing delivered his decision, directing that a mandamus issue as prayed for, and also directing the collection of the dues and interest that accumulated during the four weeks when payment was suspended. This decision will, of course, affect all similar associations, and make considerable change in the workings of such institutions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Hall.

This evening Sam. Sanford commences an engagement at Masonic Hall, appearing in "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," the performance concluding with a farce entitled "A Ghost in Spite of Himself." Sam. advertises that a building lot will be given away every evening, together with a fee simple title duly prepared and attested.

Letter Carrier's Benefit.

Commencing on Thursday evening "Angels," a play that has won great success in the Northwest, will be produced at the Opera House, and continued the rest of the week for the benefit of the letter carriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It will be presented by Effie Elisler and the Euclid Avenue Opera House Company of Cleveland.

Dramatic Notes.

HARRY ELLSLER left for Cleveland last night to make arrangements for the production of "The Bohemian Girl" at Library Hall soon.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD and her English Opera Company sing at Library Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 23d and 24th inst.

Stylish Horses.

While over in Allegheny our attention was called to a lot of thorough bred Horses owned and kept at the Livery and Sales Stables of Messrs. Miller & Morrow, situated at No. 19 Ohio street. These Horses are for sale, and are all good drivers—warranted sound, and are in good condition. Among the lot are a pair of matched chestnut sorrels that are very stylish, and can trot in three minutes. Any one wishing to purchase Horses at a bargain should give these Stables a call.

Trots in 2:45.

For sale, a fine riding and driving bay horse. Has trotted in 2:45. Is gentle and quiet about steam cars. Enquire of

JOHN MACKEY,
Montgomery Stables,
Rear of Trimble's, Penn street.

CRACK SHOOTING AT SHARON.

The Semi-Annual Match of the Sharon Shooting Club—Charles Lovett, of Allegheny, the Winner of the Grand Prizes.

On Thursday and Friday last the semi-annual match of the Sharon Shooting Club, for amateurs, occurred on the ground of the Driving Park Association. The array of crack shots was rather formidable, the champion amateur of the United States, John Babcock, being in attendance. Allegheny was well represented by the Lovett brothers, John and Charles. The weather was sharp on both days of the match, but the attendance of spectators was very good. The match was shot under the rules of the Sharon Club. The prizes aggregated $600, and 1,200 birds were sprung from four traps. Following is a record of the match:

FIRST DAY.

The gold medal of the Sharon club, competed for by members, was won by Tom Conley, of Mercer, in ten straight sh

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, now 6s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

THE movements of the New York *World* look very much like giving the cold shoulder to TILDEN. What does it all mean? Are the Democracy going back on a Reformer?

THE investigation of Kittery and Mare Island navy yards is said to have cost $50,000, and will be worth exactly nothing at all. The evidence has not proven worth the taking, and the cost represents exactly that much out of pocket.

THE Democrats in the House are evidently determined to break up the Government Printing Office, and restore the old printing system; loaded as it was with abuses when in operation before. We do not doubt that the management of the Government office has been censurable, but it is better to reform the operations of the establishment than to break it up.

DISRAELI has beaten his opponents, in the vote following the debate over the terms in which the Royal Titles bill was published. The Prime Minister was accused of having violated the terms of the bill, in the proclamation, in that he did not restrict the scope of the title to affairs pertaining to India. His success before Parliament on this issue has the practical effect of making the title applicable in England.

THE Methodist General Conference, from indications, will have a long session, owing to the multiplicity of subjects to be considered. We judge an unusual number of propositions have been made, looking to changes in the discipline of the church, all of which go to committees, come to be ignored, but out of the main portion something will be promulgated, which must be discussed by the Conference. Some of the members have already begun to manifest anxiety lest the session be unduly prolonged, but the majority insist that the work of the session shall be thoroughly performed.

FRANCE is said to be burthened, to an extent greater than ever, with high taxes and diminished employment. The amnesty agitations are thought by shrewd observers, to be only one form in which popular discontent expresses itself, and this not the most important. The complaint is made that the taxes on the poor are relatively higher than on the rich; and thus, a serious danger exists, in the feeling thus developed. The immense amounts expended on the army in France is the real burthen, and is growing oppressive. Yet the Government, with an army of 1,200,000 men is professedly playing a defensive role. It is a singularly unsatisfactory state of things.

THE Centennial seems destined to have its full attendance, and possibly greatest *eclat* at the outset. The few days since the opening have been marked by an attendance estimated at 250,000 per day. This will afford an income of $750,000 per week; but we doubt very much if the income is so large as estimated. Still, we see no good reason why the income should not be sufficient to make a financial success of the venture. It is entirely probable that during the hot months of summer, the attendance will fall off, so that the average will be far below the attendance the present month. We see that the outcome will be favorable, even if the summer months should give poor results.

THE hostility to TILDEN among the Democratic press grows ominously, and there are those among them who do not seem to see that they should his great efforts in behalf of reform. They even go so far as to declare that what he has done in that direction was not an expression of real sincerity in behalf of reform, but part of a scheme to advance his political prospects. Whether his administration has been of a reformative character, they express grave and decided doubts. It is claimed, indeed, that in the way of subsidizing newspapers, and manipulating legislative action, as well as affiliating with the KELLEY faction of Tammany, he is farther from being a real reformer than is JOHN MORRISSEY. It begins to be evident, indeed, that HORATIO SEYMOUR will really contest closely with the Governor the honor of the St. Louis nomination. Should SEYMOUR succeed in carrying off the prize, there will be an abundance of sour grapes in TILDEN'S vineyard.

THE Central Pacific Railroad is likely to have something to do besides persecuting the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Charges of fraud have been made against it in the form of a memorial to Congress. Certain California stockholders allege that the Contract and Finance Company, which constructed the road, was a ring of four persons, all of them officers and managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and that these men let to themselves the contracts for building the road at extravagant rates. It is estimated that the gifts and subsidies to the Central Pacific Company exceed $125,000,000 in value, and that $27,000,000 more have been secured on the road by bonds and mortgages, and that the work could have been done for $35,000,000. This statement, of course, indicates that enormous profits have been divided among the men who built the road. All this was really developed in the course of the Credit Mobilier investigation, but the aim of that movement was rather against members of Congress than the Pacific railroads. If the subject, as now opened is thoroughly investigated, it will be seen that the Central Pacific Railroad ought not to be allowed to interfere, for a moment, with the prospects of the Texas Pacific.

PIPER, the Boston murderer, has given an ingenious, argumentative confession, the evident object of which is to have himself recommended to a lunatic asylum, rather than to the scaffold. He describes himself as possessed, at times, of an irresistible mania for blood, and that he is unable to avoid taking human life when this mania is upon him. The effect of his confession should be to destroy every particle of sympathy and turn him over to the hangman at as early a date as possible. He certainly had enough after thought, when he committed the murder, to destroy all traces that would serve to compromise him, and did succeed in throwing enough doubt around the transaction to give a strong feeling in behalf of a new trial for him. A person of this character, actually guilty of murder, is better out of the world altogether. Yet it is entirely possible that Boston—that could develop so much sympathy for the tigerish boy—that so brutally murdered a number of children—will have a feeling of regret that this man PIPER should be under sentence of death. Spasmodic insanity may exist, but it cannot be provided against. It may seem hard to take a person who, if we accept the idea that he is thus insane, is not responsible for his action, and hence not punishable, yet, in this case of the Boston murderer, he has lied too discreetly to be believed now.

WE do not know that the Nation Trust offer to compromise the debt due the city will come up in Councils to-day, but in the event of the Finance Committee reporting on that subject, we suggest, that those who are bearing the burthen of this debt, are innocent parties who were in no way responsible for the reception and sale of the water bonds. 2. That if the offer of the stockholders is met by a counter-proposition, it is possible that a cash arrangement can be agreed upon, by which the city can realize enough to be equivalent to the present cash value of the debt due the city. 3. It is a question fairly worthy of consideration, whether the city will not do wisely to obtain enough from these mortgages to complete the water works, without issuing additional bonds. The idea of selling out the properties represented by the mortgages is not to be loosely entertained. If the city must buy in so large an amount of property, in order to secure itself, it is well take into account what the operation will cost it. If it must expend $800,000 to secure $400,000,—and then take the chances on the market of getting its $1,000,000, we hold that, as a mere business operation, it had better make an acceptable cash compromise. We venture, that in interest and loss on sales, it will practically get little or nothing if it sell ont the properties covered by mortgages. 4. It should also be considered whether innocent stockholders, who had no part in bringing about any of the misfortunes which occurred, and who are tax paying citizens, should not be allowed any concession that will not seriously militate against the interests of the city. If these simple points are taken into account, we think favorable results ought to follow. They have made a proposition; the proper way to treat it, is either in declaring to open the way for something more satisfactory, or else to make a counter proposition. This is what should be done; and if right reason prevails, a fair settlement will follow.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

It is intimated that the railroad controversy, which has reduced freights from Chicago to New York to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, means more than a duel between rival lines over prices. It is claimed that Commodore VANDERBILT, believing that he has the best line, is really striking for independence, and that he does not propose to enter any new pooling arrangements, but to conduct his business in his own way, leaving other roads to do the same. Of the principle involved, an Eastern journal says: "There is a possibility that Mr. VANDERBILT has learned at last, what some students have known a long time, that compacts and pools inevitably and invariably injure the stronger roads. The compact means that the stronger will not use their superior strength. Common rates are fixed. The Central, the Erie, the Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania agree to be satisfied with such traffic as they can get at those rates. If all parties abide by the bargain, that road loses which, in free competition, could secure the largest traffic. True, it obtains higher rates, in common with other roads, for that share of business which it has, than it would obtain in a natural state of unrestrained competition. To the weaker roads this is an advantage; to the stronger it is always an injury. They but afford, as weak roads cannot, to do a larger business at smaller profits."

This simply means that Mr. VANDERBILT intends to rely upon competition of a legitimate character, resorting to cutting only so long as it may be necessary to cause the other roads to agree to reasonable rates, and to fair methods. We believe this policy, could it be generally adopted, would work well for the interests of the several roads. Take, for example, the Pennsylvania Central, one of the best roads in the country. It has a line which, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, will support its expenses, and make, in addition a large dividend. Its western connections pass through a fair region, with large and small towns, and are ably and economically managed; hence it can carry through freight as cheaply as any road in the country. Hence we do not think it will suffer from the policy thus proposed to be inaugurated. We do not, however, regard it as in any way inferior to the New York Central, nor that it needs to pool business from any fear of the New York Central or any other road. It occupies, indeed, a very advantageous position, both as regards the oil trade and any general business, even including the Chicago trade to the seaboard. Thus if Commodore VANDERBILT is in for a railroad war, we do not see that there will be any startling fear of his movements. His road is not, in any particular, superior to ours, nor can it transport goods more cheaply.

In the Centennial competition, so far as passenger traffic from the West and Northwest and Southwest is concerned, no road in the country is so favorably situated as the Pennsylvania Central. It is doing already a vast passenger business, which is destined to improve, as the travel increases. The New York Central really comes into competition more with the Grand Trunk, and possibly Erie, than any other roads. So far as these are concerned, we of Pennsylvania are not interested; but when the prosperity of the lines of road which are the pride and boast of this Commonwealth, are brought into question, we naturally prefer that they should prosper. And so they will, despite the existing railway war.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The meeting of Emperors and Ministers at Berlin at this time, is indicative of the seriousness of the situation in Turkey, and of the deep interest in the outcome of the existing complications. The first intimations that come to us, are those of frightened pliability on the part of all,—BISMARCK and the Russian Ambassadors agreeing to ANDRASSY'S idea of further pacificatory measures, while Turkey sends word that it will agree in advance to give any guarantees that may be required, to carry out such programme as may be agreed upon. These facts make it evidence that the three consulting powers wish to avoid war, and yet are fearful that it cannot be prevented. Turkey realizes that the Salonica outrage has turned public sympathy against her, and naturally reasons that in the event of armed interference, she will suffer probably the loss of provinces, and possibly the loss of empire. In any view the situation is grave. The religious antipathies between the Mohammedans and Christians in Turkey are inflamed, and both are ready for relentless war. In most of Turkey proper, and in all her European provinces, the Christian population is in excess of the Mohammedan, and hence the war, should it break out, would be very bitter and destructive. In the provinces already in rebellion, religious feelings are now uppermost, and it is practically a religious war. Thus the difficulties are very serious.

The interest of the great powers in pending events is the outgrowth of two causes: 1. In July, 1841, they guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and secured the submission of Egypt. The result, at that time, being the pacification of the Empire. 2. Russia, Germany and Austria, having contiguous territory or interests, have united to consider pending affairs, from a sense of immediate interest.

England is caring for her interests in another way, and France is not largely considered in the Councils of the Great Powers in Europe. Singularly, there has been a complete reversal of direct and immediate interests, so far as the Powers are concerned, that may prove significant in time. From 1841, on to 1853, and possibly later, France and England were the active powers, that maintained the integrity of the Turkish Empire. They sustained Turkey in the Crimean war, and aided Turkey when the fanatics of Jiddah, in 1858, rose and murdered the French and English Consuls. So in 1860, when the Druses and Maronites, in Syria, rose in rebellion, France and England practically suppressed them. Now Russia, Austria and Germany are the active parties, while England and France either stand aloof, or confine their interest to such special matters as immediately concern them. These facts are important, as giving rise to the suspicion that Turkey may be absorbed, should she not comply with terms that will be imposed on her. Still, the immediate outgrowings of the conference are peaceful, and ANDRASSY evidently purposes to pacify existing troubles, if this can possibly be done.

The real difficulty at the present, consists in the fierce antagonisms of the two religions. It is an old trick, on the part of Turkey, to apparently concede all that is asked, and as soon as the excitement dies away, to turn on the Christian population, and severely punish it for what it has done. Thus there is no faith among the Christian population of the Empire in the good faith of the Sultan. This is realized by the assembled Ministers at Berlin, and a scheme is being devised to place the Christian population of Turkey under the protection of some friendly power. One phase of this plan is to give a Christian Prince, as in Servia, the jurisdiction; but Russia is evidently on the alert for this power. This was the issue on which the Crimean war was precipitated, Russia claiming the right to protect Christians in Turkey, especially those who made pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre, and the result was war. It will thus be seen that the conference at Berlin involves one of the most delicate and dangerous questions imaginable,—one which has already caused war, and that could again produce this result. Assuming, however, that the three great powers are sincerely desirous of of avoiding war, it can be done, particularly as the Sultan seems to realize the danger of his situation.

WORKING FOR THE HEATHEN.

How an Irreverent Saloon-Keeper Was Taken In.

The other day, when the wind whistled sad-toned jigs around the battery, a little old man entered a saloon, in that vicinity, and asked the bar-keeper if he could leave some tracts there.

"A whole car-load, if you want to," was the prompt reply, and the little old man placed a package on the table and softly said:

"There's no nobler cause than the cause of the heathen. We should all contribute a small share of our wordly wealth to shed the gospel light across the seas."

A pair of boxing gloves were softly reposing on a table, and the little old man felt of them and went on:

"It makes me sad to see such sinful things lying around when the cost of one glove might save a dozen souls in Africa."

Three or four of the boys had dropped in, and the saloon-keeper winked at them and replied:

"Do you want to earn $5 for the heathen?"

"Verily, I do."

"Put on the gloves with me and knock me down, and I'll ante up cash enough to convert a whole regiment of African sinners."

"The cause is noble, the inducement great," mused the little old man, as he toyed with the gloves.

The boys encouraged him to go in, desiring to see him knocked wrong end up, and he finally got out of his overcoat with the explanation:

"It can't be a sin to box for the cause of the heathen."

The saloonist meant to lift him over one of the tables at the first blow, but the blow was warded off very handsomely, and the little old man sighed:

"Ah—um! The heathen walk in wickedness and they have souls to be saved!"

"Look out, now!" cried the saloonist as he got in a left-hander.

"Verily, I will, and I will give thee one in return—for the heathen!"

He struck a staggering blow, and the saloonist didn't feel quite so enthusiastic as on the start. He took the defensive, and he soon had all the work he could do.

"That's another for the ignorant minds on the far-off shore!" sighed the little old man, as he knocked the saloonist against the wall.

There wasn't any "science" about him, but he struck to kill, and his arms were flying around like the spokes of a wagon-wheel.

"Don't crowd a feller," called out the saloonist, as he was being driven back, and he got mad, and put in his hardest licks. He meant to smash the little old man's nose as flat as a window-glass, but he couldn't do it. He got in two or three fair hits, and was beginning to regain his courage, when the aged stranger sorrowfully remarked:

"My friend, the heathen call, and I can not tarry much longer. Take this one, and it may broaden your views on the heathen question. Receive this one in the spirit tendered, and you may be sure the five dollars shall be a beacon-light as far as it will go."

He delivered two sledge-hammer blows, right and left, and the saloonist got the last on the ear as he dodged the first. He went over in beautiful style, and as he slowly regained his feet he felt in his vest pocket for the wager.

"If you'll come around here to-night and do that again I'll double the money," he growled, as he paid the wager.

"My road points toward Bosting," softly replied the old man, "and I can not tarry. Let us part friendly, for I only boxed thee for the heathen's sake. I gave to thee, thou hast given to the heathen, and now, farewell!"

The saloonist and the boys shook hands in a thoughtful and respectful way, with the old man, and when the aged stranger got back inside his overcoat, he meandered away, wearing a cheerful, placid smile upon his countenance which was as suggestive as though he had been a man of sin.

NEW YORK'S BEER GARDEN.

The First Offenbach Concert at the Old Hippodrome.

A natural curiosity to see the man who has furnished to the world half of the popular melodies of the day, brought together an immense throng of people Thursday evening at Gilmore's Concert Garden. This extraordinary place changes its name and its appearance with equal facility. A few days ago it was a church, dull and bare and unattractive; now it is a garden, brilliant with colored lights, laid out with winding graveled walks and filled with rustic arbors, fountains, a wilderness of rare exotic plants, and a multitude of rose bushes, contrasting with green, fresh-molded enclosures on which they are placed. The whole effect is extremely beautiful. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how the place could be made more attractive. While the general plan on which the space was laid out last year has been followed in the present instance, the detail is better. There are more seats provided, more fountains, vastly more plants and flowers, and a grotto and cascade more artistically constructed than the former one.

While the garden itself is more of a success, it is doubtful whether the music will be as attractive, and this simply for the reason, at once apparent, that the place is too large for a stringed orchestra. However, as Offenbach is to be here but three weeks, and as the desire to see him and to hear his music as played under his own inspiration is very general, the experiment will probably succeed. Certainly it will do so, if the first night is any test of the rest of the season, for though the price of admission is double what it was last summer, the garden was so filled with the moving throng, that it was a matter of no little difficulty to make one's way from end to end of it. In such a place numbers are always puzzling and deceptive, but certainly four or five thousand people must have been present.

Mr. Offenbach was warmly greeted. His manner as a conductor is extremely graceful and pleasant. There is no demonstration or affectation about him. He is quiet calm, gentlemanly, with a sedate, thoughtful look, but evidently an excellent conductor, with quick control over his band and a power of impressing them easily with his own conception of the manner in which the music should be played.

He led only five out of the twelve pieces on the programme, the others being played under the direction of Mr. Marius Boullard. The programme was made up of selections from Offenbach's operas, three of the pieces being overtures, the rest ballet music and arrangements of vocal pieces. The concerts are to be continued every evening, and the season lasts twenty nights.—*New York Sun.*

THE board of trade of Lancaster has passed resolutions in "emphatic condemnation" of the attempt by Congress to reduce the letter carriers appropriation, so that cities of the importance of Lancaster shall be deprived of the services of these very useful public officials.

NEW BOOKS.

SIMILARITIES OF PHYSICAL AND RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE. By [illegible] Bixby. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., No. 115 Wood street.

The author sets forth the purpose of his work to be "looking at religion and science in their broadest and most essential features, to set forth the underlying unities of physical and religious knowledge." He holds that there is no necessary antagonism between science and religion, but admits that there is at present an actual antagonism because the theologians and the scientists trangress upon each other's fields. He then traces the claims which science makes and compares them with the claims of religion, and contends that after all both base their claims for acceptance on the same general arguments—of inference, analogy, reasoning from known facts to the unknown. He concludes that the time will soon come when the difference between the two will be swept away, and both science and religion will go hand in hand. The author's style is permeated with a little dogmatism, but is fresh, entertaining and clear, and he argues with logical force as well as beauty of language.

THE DEVIL'S CHAIN. By Edward Jenkins, M. P., author of "Ginx's Baby," &c. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

This is a temperance story—or rather a series of sharply drawn pictures—collected to show the infernal character of the traffic in liquor, and the death and ruin which are in "the glass." It is written, as the author says, to stir up those respectable people whose votes go to support intemperance, and who never stop to think that they in a measure share in the sin of the terrible crimes brought about by drink. The story or stories,—for it is a series of stories with one connecting thread throughout—are illustrative of phases of English life, but changes of names, would make every thing suit for other countries. It is a fearfully dark portrayal of the great devastation wrought by rum, and yet is as intensely fascinating as it is terrible in its wordpainting. It is something new in temperance literature, and a brochure that ought "to tell."

THE TRUE ORDER OF STUDIES by Thomas Hill. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

The author thinks there is something radically wrong in the way the education of a child is now conducted. He has a firm faith in himself as the man to bring about a reform. He writes under the inspiration that the force of his logic is irresistible. His main idea is that Object Teaching is the only true method, and that instead of commencing with the alphabet, the child should study Mathemetical forms by the aid of blocks, geometrical figures, and so proceed upward through Natural History, History, Psychology and Theology—all knowledge being embraced under these five heads. There are some profitable suggestions in the book, but as a whole it is more abstruse than clear, more theoretical than practical.

RAILWAY APPLIANCES. A description of details of Railway Construction subsequent to the completion of the earthworks and structures, including a short notice of Railway Rolling Stock. By John Wolfe Barry, member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

The title of this book very clearly indicates its character. It is profusely illustrated, written in a lucid style, and is evidently the work of a man who both by study and practice has made himself thoroughly conversant with his theme. The book is alike interesting to the engineer and general reader.

THE GOSPEL AND EPISTLES OF ST. JOHN, with notes critical, explanatory and practical. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

Of the making of commentaries on the Scriptures in these days there seems to be no end, but the demand seems to keep pace with the supply. This volume quite learnedly discusses many mooted passages, and deals with every verse fairly and reverently,—albeit at times somewhat too abstrusely and dogmatically. Some of Dr. Cowles' views are fresh and original, and not altogether in accordance with generally accepted ideas, but for all that they are suggestive and worthy of consideration.

BIBLE WORD BOOK. A glossary of Scripture terms which have changed their popular meaning and are no longer in general use. By Prof. Wm. Swinton, author of "Keiper's Language Series," &c. Edited by T. J. Conant, D. D. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

The aim of this little manual is to assist Sunday school teachers and non-classical Bible readers to a better understanding of the Scripture vocabulary, in order that the text may be more clearly understood. Some of the words given hardly needed explanation, while others have made clearer by the analysis given. It is a handy volume for the Bible student.

CHRISTMAS STORIES. By Charles Dickens, with illustrations by F. A. Fahey. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This volume is one of a Household Edition of Dickens' works. It is handsomely gotten up and richly illustrated, and the lover of the creations of the great master of romance will have a double pleasure in reading these stories—the first coming from the stories themselves, and the second from the handsome letter press and spirited illustrations.

MONTFORT HALL. A Novel. By Mrs. C. A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie." Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street.

Mrs. Warfield has won a reputation for sensational romancing, which ensures her a certain class of readers for every volume. This is an American story and purports to give the plottings of conspirators to secure the fortune of the heroine through her forced marriage to one of their number. It is as weak as it is flashy and strained.

PRINCIPLES OF COAL MINING. By J. H. Collins, F. G. S. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. W. Pittock & Co.

This volume is primarily intended for young students of mining. It is very profusely illustrated. The author writes as a man who has not only a theoretical but a practical knowledge of his subject. His work lay principally in English mines, but he has collated information that is valuable to miners everywhere.

APPLETON'S HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN CITIES, with Principal Routes of Travel. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

Brief sketches are given in this volume of the principal cities of the Union—hotels, public buildings, objects of interest, &c. The traveler will find it of value in his sojournings.

Defeated, but Defiant.

A Detroit youth of thirteen, says M. Quad, sold fifty pounds of old iron and a piece of lead pipe, a few days ago, and received enough money to carry out his long-cherished idea of establishing a weekly newspaper which should represent the interests of every section in Michigan. He was willing to commence low down and work up, and he established an office in the cellar of his father's house, purchased two quarts of "pi," hired his sister as an apprentice, and work was begun on his first number. The boy had an idea that an independent journal would pay best, and his first edition, which consisted of seven copies of a sheet about as large as an envelope, was devoted to items of a personal nature. It was rather a family sheet, also, seven of the eight items in it being hits at his father and mother, and the lone one was a bit of advice to his school teacher. While he was out hunting up advertising and soliciting subscribers, his father laid the type away to shoot cats with, his mother kindled the fire with the wooden press, and when the editor and proprietor returned he was given a woodshed interview and then wedded to the handle of a lawn mower. He was a few days since "hollering" over the alley fence to one of his friends that he couldn't be crushed out nor frightened off the track by no bloodthirsty mob, but the prospect for a new paper is dubious.

A Sweet Boon of a Brother.

A Brownsville young man called on his intended the other evening, and while waiting for her to make her appearance he struck up a conversation with his prospective brother-in-law. After a while the boy asked:

"Does galvanized niggers know much?"

"I really can't say," answered the amused young man, and silence reigned for a few moments, when the boy again resumed:

"Kin you play chequers with your nose?"

"No, I have not acquired that accomplishment."

"Well, you'd better learn, you hear me?"

"Why?"

"Cause Sis says that yer don't know as much as a galvanized nigger, but yer dad's got lots of stamps, and she'll marry you anyhow, and she said when she got ahold of the old man's slugs she was going to all of the Fourth of July peroshuns and ice cream gum sucks, and let you stay at home to play chequers with that holly hog nose of yourn."

And when Sis got her hair braided and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently tying the tails of the two kittens together and singing.

THE WORLD'S SCHOOL BOOK

Oft [illegible] again in [illegible] mood,
With a tearful eye I gaze;
Come down, old friend, for an hour we'll spend
In talking of the bygone days.
I gaze once more, halfa days of yore,
On the task that vexed the brain;
The lesson done, and victory won,
And I feel I'm a child again.

And I seem to stand with the youthful band
In the old house on the green;
I hear the fun 'ere the school began,
And I join in the gladsome scene.
I take my place with a sober face;
O'er the well-carved desk I bend,
And hourly pour o'er the learned lore
Of thy wonderful page, old friend.

Then our cares were few, and our friends were true,
And our griefs were rare and light;
The world was nought (so we fondly thought)
But a region of pure delight.
But time has sped, and our path has led
Through the dark and tearful scene;
And passed away are the good and gay,
Like to the old house on the green,

But we'll sing no more of the days of yore,
For the tear-drop dims the eye;
Sleep on, old book, in thy dusky nook,
As in the years that have glided by;
No guilt we trace in thy honest face,
But a mine of gold within
Enriched the youth; as they sought for truth,
In the old house on the green.

Webster and Brougham.

When Mr. Webster visited England, after he had attained fame enough to precede him, an English gentleman took him one day to see Lord Brougham. That eminent Briton received our Daniel with such coolness that he was glad to get away and back to his rooms. The friend who had taken him at once returned to Lord Brougham in haste and anger. "My Lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him, and has filled me with mortification." "Why, what on earth have I done, and whom have I been rude to?" "To Daniel Webster, of the Senate of the United States." "Great Jupiter, what a blunder! I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English language." Then the great Chancellor quickly hunted up the American Senator, and having other tastes in common besides law and politics, they made a royal night of it.

The Woman's Own Risk.

We tender our thanks to the Vermont Judge who the other day, in pronouncing upon a divorce suit, laid down the opinion that when a woman marries a man of known intemperate habits, she takes her happiness, prosperity, and welfare in her own hands, and has no claim for riddance of him thereafter. We have great pity for the wife who is joined to an intemperate husband, but we tremble for the fate of the woman who marries an intemperate man. If these words reach the eye of any woman under engagement of marriage to such a man, we most solemnly appeal to her to pause before she imperil her well-being by accepting any such risk.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

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Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

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The Cheapest, most Durable, Glossy and Beautiful. All ready mixed, of all colors, in packages to suit. Any one can paint it on. Sold by
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Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
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The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000,000 Flowering and Bedding Plants. 16 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
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At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none.
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
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At 8c, another choice line of Plaids worth 12½c.
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At 10 and 12½c, new line of Spring Plaids.
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At 18¾ to 50c, new Broaded Colored Poplins, extra value.
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At 22 and 25c, handsome line new Spring Delleges.
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At 37½c, beautiful assortment Spring Delleges.
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At 37½c, Striped and Damasse Camel's Hair.
At 37½c and upwards, new Cashmere Delleges.
At 40, 45 and 50c, new shades in Silk Pongees, plain and plaid.
At 50c, great variety of plain and plaid new Spring Goods.
At 62½c, finest qualities in Plain and Plaid Goods, large lines.
At 18¾c, very good quality Black Alpacas.
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At 31, 33 and 37½c, fine Black Alpacas, good bargains.
At 40, 44 and 50c, superior quality Black Alpacas.
At 55c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c to $1, very fine pure Mohairs and Alpacas.
At 50c, fine Black Cashmeres, wider than usual.
At 68¾, 70 and 75c, best value we ever offered in Cashmeres.
At 80, 85, 90c and $1, extra fine Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½ to $3 and intermediate prices, fine Wool and Silk Warp Black Cashmeres.
At $1, new shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ to $2.50, full lines of Colored Silks, extra value.
At 75c, very good Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85c and $1, good Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.12½ to $1.25, heavy Black Gros Grain Silks.
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At 18¾c, full line of Japanese Striped Silks.
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Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
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FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN
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Centennial Wraps,
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NEW PATTERNS IN
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NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
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CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
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Sugar Cured Hams. Dried Beef.
COAL, COKE AND LIME.
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Prompt attention given to filling orders.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
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CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, May 15, 1876. }

Saturday developed a bracing atmosphere favorable to business activity, and from the stir in the streets, we judge the advantages of the day were fully availed of. The day was a moderately active one at the banks. There was some additional demand for discount. Loans on the whole, however, have fallen considerably in the last fortnight. The finance of the country customers of our local institutions have not changed, and a large proportion of the paper made by them has been renewed. The loan market is easy. Good paper is readily taken, and the banks are able to take a much larger amount than is offered. An accommodating policy is pursued toward the regular customers of the banks, but outside applicants have to furnish the best of indorsements or security. The larger banks quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 6@7 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8 per cent., loans on Government collateral and first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent., do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 8@9 per cent.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $10,386,878; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,960,000; gold, (including coin certificates $27,932,800,) $73,131,687; outstanding legal tenders, $370,537,376.

The Treasurer now holds $345,321,850 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,023,000 to secure public deposits. The amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending May 13, $105,000. Amount of United States bonds, held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending May 13, $746,000. The internal revenue receipts on Saturday were $635,764.98; for the month to date, $6,793,368.28; for the fiscal year to date, $106,839,118.43. Customs receipts, $430,767; for the month to date, $4,963,654.81; for the fiscal year to date, $130,249,036. National bank circulation now outstanding $335,970,306, of which amount $2,099,190 are notes issued to banks doing business on a specie basis.

The premium on silver, in New York, on Saturday was maintained, as high as three per cent. having been paid by holders of legal tenders, who wanted the silver coin. This was due to the discontinuance of payments by the Treasury on currency certificates Friday, although such drafts were Saturday. Next will hereafter, Saturday, to $489. The Sub-Treasury Saturday disbursed a total of $69,883 silver. Considerable amounts of silver were bought up for shipment to California, the operation being attended with a good profit.

Up to the close of business hours on Saturday the aggregate of silver coin paid out at the Treasury counters was $4,569,000, of which $1,280,000 belonged to the account of silver on hand at the date of the passage of the resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875, and was used to meet drafts on the Treasury.

Treasury officers say that one noticeable feature of silver resumption is the very small number of dimes paid out, the demand being for quarters and half dollars. At the New York Sub-Treasury alone there are more than six hundred thousand dollars of dimes in the vaults, or about one-half of the total amount of silver on hand.

The officers at the Treasury are now satisfied that it will take fully three months to make silver resumption a practical success, and even longer if silver is not paid out to the amount of $30,000,000.

Alluding to the freight war and the fact that low rates have been made for fifteen cents per hundred pounds on Chicago and New York, the New York *Tribune* says "though these rates are lower than has been many years, there is a prospect that rates even lower may be made before the combat ends."

In the line of building, there are many contracts out, the bulk of which are for cheap houses. A few excellent, and relatively costly buildings have been contracted, the principal portion are dwellings. It is complained by contractors that bids were exceedingly low, and that there is little or nothing for the trade in the prices paid on. We hope this may not prove to be the fact.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	122¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1881, Currency 6's	124	" 1867	117¾
" 1865	114¾	New 5 per cents	117
" 1864	114¾	10-40's coupons	115⅛
7-30's 1867	112¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	110⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	17⅞	Adams Express	93
R. & C.	94	Toledo & Wabash	24
C. & A. I. C.	91	Harlem	130
St. Paul Com	39¾	Adams Express	109¾
Do. Pref	84¾	American Express	62¾
Michigan Southern	93	United States	69
Do. Central	82¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87½
Pitts. Ft. Wayne	130	Quicksilver	36¾
Do. Pref	93½	Fort Wayne	102½
North Western	36⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¾
Do. Pref	61¾	Ohio & Pac	34
Pacific Mail	38¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	85¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	52¾	Cent. Trans (B)	47¼
Leh. Val. (coupons do.) (S)	64¾	Cam. & Am. (S)	119
U. Cos., of N. J. (A)	125	A. V. R. R (B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	10	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	85
Lehigh Nav. (S)	47¾	A. V. Income (A)	15¾
N. Pacific (A)	15¾		

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Lawrence Miller et ux. to James Byers and Perry Fenton, in Ross and 72 acres in Jefferson township.....$500

S. R. Wilson et ux. to Sarah Ann Logan, May 5, 1876; lot on Washington street, Fayetteville, Allegheny.....$1,000

Henry C. Oliver et ux. to George F. and Mary Oliver, May 1, 1876; lot on Sylvan avenue, Twenty-first ward, city.....$2,000

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum to Mary M. Vox et al., March 15, 1876; lot on Esplanade street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$700

W. D. Beeler et ux. to Wm. Swindle, May 4, 1876; 2 lots on Esplanade street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$4,800

James H. Riddle, guardian, to Hannah M. Reed, May 5, 1876; lots Nos. 36, 37 and 38, and parts of lots, Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, Johnston's Plan of Esplanade street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$50

George A. Bell to Peter Bracken, April 4, 1876; lot on Hill street, Verona.....$1,000

George A. Bell, to Patrick Conner, April 4, 1876; 2 lots on Hill street, Verona.....$1,000

Robert Campbell et ux. to Frederick Gwinner, April 2, 1876; 1 acre, 3 rods and 71 perches on Geyserville Island.....$1,000

Robert Campbell et ux. to Fred. Gwinner, April 27, 1876; lot on Main street, Sharpsburg.....$3,000

J. G. Hufford et ux. to Wm. F. Long, April 24, 1876; 6¾ acres in Plum township.....$ 6,500

Joseph McKinney et ux. to Daniel Irwin, May 7, 1866; 59 acres and 139 perches in McCandless township.....$1,800

J. M. Thomas, trustee, to Margaret Barringer, November 29, 1876; lot on Soho street, Fourteenth ward, city.....$1,685

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Thomas Collins, April 22, 1876; lot in North Fayette township.....$270

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Thomas Collins and John Collins, April 22, 1876; lot on Hilland avenue, North Fayette township.....$250

John O. Toole to Wm. A. Patterson, April 4, 1876; 2 lots on Boundary street, city.....$675

Joseph Strasser to Seth F. Stewart, July 18, 1874; lot on Hilland avenue, Twentieth ward, city.....$2,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Frank Hottinger, April 22, 1876; lot on Buchanan street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$225

Mary Ann Wilkinson to Emily Philips, May 11, 1876; lot in South Fayette township.....$1,000

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Co. to Wm. Peoples, May 8, 1876; lot on Woodland avenue, O'Hara township.....$1,250

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Scanlon, March 18, 1876; lot on Atwood street, Twentieth ward, city.....$200

Gustave A. Thomas et ux. et al. to August Grandman, July 20, 1874; lot on Thurman street, Eleventh ward, city.....$600

NEW YORK, May 13, 1876.

Money 2 on call; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $172,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $272,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling 486@489. Gold opened at 112¾, and advanced to 112¾, and later reacted to 112⅜, closing at that price. The carrying rates were 1¾, 2 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,356,800	
Specie, decrease	922,400	
Legal Tenders, increase	2,461,200	
Deposits, increase	2,241,300	
Circulation, decrease	11,000	
Reserve, increase	1,979,975	

Government was dull and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet and steady. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. The stock market, which was weak at the opening, was characterized by extreme dullness and heavy and closed dull and weak. In some of the active stocks there was a fluctuation of ¼ per cent., but most of the list remained stationary throughout the afternoon session, and seemed to have come to a complete halt, and there was a general indisposition to operate. Some of the dullness may be accounted for from the fact that the total transactions for to-day reached only 80,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, and 6,000 Michigan Central.

Subsequently.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 113¼; do '65 new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5's, 117; 10-40's, 115, 117½; old coupons, 119¾; currency 6s, 127¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do new, 41; Virginia new, 31; do old, 31; Missouri 6's, 103½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¼; Quicksilver, 17¾; do preferred, 39; Pacific Mail, 39¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 17½; New York Central, 110⅛; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 19; Adams Express, 110; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87½; American Express, 62; United States Express, 70; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 139; Michigan Central, 93¾; Panama, 293; Quicksilver, 17¾; do preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 96½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; C. C. C. & I., 94; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 59½; New Jersey Central, 94; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 38¾; do. preferred, 64¼; Toledo & Wabash, 102¾; do. preferred, 102; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 103½; do. preferred, 114; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 114¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Central Pacific bonds, 107; Union Pacific, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols: 94 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107⅝; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 14⅝; do preferred, 22.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 105f 12½c.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States new fives, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, May 13, 1876. }

General business has been dull all week, in some departments unusually so; however, it generally commences to stack up at this particular time, and if is not likely that there will be any special activity until after harvest. Our leading manufacturing interests are in a healthier condition now than they have been for some time, and this is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, as general business barometers is very largely dependent upon the interests in question.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and the season is about over; good to choice fruit selling at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—60@65c.

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 10a10¼c; No. 2 do, 8a9¼c; choice green brush that will work up, 8¼a9, according to quality; choice medium, 7a7¼c; crooked, 6¼a6¾c; inferior, 5¼a6c.

BEANS—There is less inquiry apparently than there was a few weeks ago, and the market is dull, but prices remain about as last quoted, $1, 10a1, 15 ₱ bushel for navies.

BUTTER—We have to report a continued dull market; with increased receipts and a diminished demand, prices are weak and drooping; gilt-edge dairy, 24a25c; prime to choice rolls, 20a22c.

CHEESE—Prime new quoted at 10a10½c in a jobbing way; prime old New York, 14½a15c.

CRANBERRIES—$14a15 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10a10¼c ₱ lb; prime, 9¼a10; Peaches, 11¼a12¼c for prime halves, Blackberries, 12½c, Pitted Cherries, 22a23c, Raspberries, 20a21c.

EGGS—There is no improvement to report in the demand, but the supply having been reduced considerably within the past week, several large shipments having been made to Philadelphia the market is firmer and dealers generally appear to be impressed with the belief that prices have at last touched bottom. We continue to quote at 12½a13c.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6, 25a6, 75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6, 50a7; ambers, $7, 25a7, 50; fancy white wheat and patent process $7, 75a8, 50. Rye Flour, $4, 75a5.

GROCERIES—The grocery markets continue fairly active, but the leading staples present no new or important features to which reference has not already been made in these columns.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	60	N. O. strictly prime	55
Fair	50	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9
Standard A	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 60	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	45 @1 60	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	40 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 72
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	20¾	R. Rio, lib pkge	17@17½
Prime Rio	20¾@23	R. Rio, loose	16¾ a17
Good Rio	19¾@20¾	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for good sound wheat, and as it is in light supply, it continues to command full prices; $1, 35a1, 36 for good to prime red, and $1, 43a1, 46 for do white. There has been quite an advance within the past few days in Chicago, a bull movement, no doubt. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 32a33; do white, 34a35c. There has been little or no change in prices since the first of the year. Shelled Corn is in good steady demand, from in store, for good mixed to prime yellow. Ear Corn 50a57, on wharf and track. Rye steady, and quiet. All kinds of grain were firmer 16-day, in sympathy with the advices from Chicago, but the demand continues light.

HAY—Baled is coming in freely, and the market is dull in consequence; No 1 Timothy, $17a18; No. 2 do, 15a16.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $14a15 per ton, on wharf and track. Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a23, as to quality.

POTATOES—Selling by the wagon load to hucksters and storekeepers at 30a35c ₱ bu, and in a retail way at 35a40.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market for the hog product is again easier, under the influence of recent advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but there has been no change in prices here as yet.

Hams, extra S. C. per lb	14	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces per lb	10¾
Shoulders, S. C.	10½	Do. Leaf barrels	11¼
Hams, S. C.	13½	Do. pickets	11¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use	11¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	90¢	Do ½ bbls	15
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do ¼ bbls	15½
Rib Sides	12	Do. 5 lb cadies	16
Short Rib Sides	12½	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 10 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.00	Do. 5 lb do	17
Short Cut	24.00	Do. 10 lb do	16¾
		Ham Sausage	10

RAGS—Steady at 2@3 ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $10, 00a10, 25 per bushel. Timothy Seed, $2, 75a3.

TALLOW—Steady at 5a5½ ₱ lb for prime country rendered, and 5¼a5¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, May 13, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	414 cars	361 cars
Hogs	93 cars	141 cars
Sheep	54 cars	71 cars
Total	562 cars	573 cars

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in rates from the west to this point, or from here eastward; 25c ₱ cwt from Chicago here; 21½c from here to New York; 22½c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore. It is reported that the trunk lines are cutting on through shipments from the west to the seaboard, but whether these rumors have any foundation in fact we are not prepared to state. Our reporter was informed the other day, by a shipper who has been buying in Chicago for Philadelphia during the past two or three months, that he is paying the same rates now that he did before the railroad war was inaugurated, from which it would appear that the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. have made no concessions as yet even on through shipments. No complaint is made in regard to the rates being too high, but many operators are strongly impressed with the belief that a few large shippers are obtaining drawbacks, which if so, gives them a very decided advantage over dealers generally, who are not so favored.

CATTLE.

Of the 414 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 216 cars were through and 104 cars local shipments, 54 cars of the former and 71 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,145 head; preceding week, 567.

The market this week opened dull, dragged all the way through and closed weak and very much depressed; the offerings were somewhat larger than those of the preceding week, aggregating about 100 cars, of which fully one-half had to be shipped on to Philadelphia and New York. Yesterday up until Thursday, were about the same as those of last week, but after Thursday, sales could not have been effected except at a decline, in consequence of the very unfavorable reports from other points. Our Chicago dispatch of yesterday reported 25c lower, and with prices down from 15 to 20c ₱ cwt; and the New York advices were no better. We had but very few buyers this week, aside from country dealers and butchers; there were only some 12 or 15 cars, all told, purchased for the New York and Philadelphia, whereas butchers and country dealers took between 30 and 35 cars. Philadelphia is being supplied almost entirely by Chicago, and as long as this continues we need not look for much inquiry here for shipment to that market.

Stock cattle buyers, unusually commence to buy here about the first of June, but, unless the price of stockers declines or fat cattle go up, it is scarcely to be expected, that there will be much done here, as there is no encouragement to stock growers to buy stock cattle in the present condition of affairs. There is only about one cent ₱ lb between the price of good stock steers and fat cattle, whereas there should be from 2 to 3c/s. The former are bringing just as much money as they did at this time last year, while the latter are from 2 to 2½c ₱ lb lower.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 lb steers	$5, 80a5, 75
Fair 1,250@1,400 steers	5, 25a5, 50
Fair to good 1,000@1,100 steers	4, 75a5, 25
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3, 25a4, 00

SHEEP.

The supply this week has been comparatively light, and with an average demand and very limited supply, the market has ruled strong at an advance of 25c ₱ cwt, and prices of clipped were higher than at any time this season. It was thought that the advance of last week would have caused an increased supply this week, but those expectations were not realized, hence sellers had no difficulty in running up prices, and the market closes very firm at the advance to which reference has been made. The receipts at New York have been comparatively light for some days, and our dispatch of yesterday, from that point, reported that "sellers made their own prices." There is a possibility that the sharp advance may draw out large receipts this coming week, and if so, a reaction will no doubt follow, but our information from the east would indicate that those markets have been pretty well cleaned up. Wooled Sheep—But very few coming forward and not much inquiry for them.

QUOTATIONS.

Clipped—Extra 100a120 lbs	6, 25a6, 50
" Extra 90a95 lbs	5, 75a6, 00
" Good 80a90	5, 50a5, 62
" Fair 70a75 lbs	5, 00a5, 25
Common 70a75 lbs	4, 75a4, 90
Indianas, according to quality	4, 00a5, 50

HOGS

The run has been comparatively light all week, and with an increasing demand and more favorable advices from the west, the market closes firmer, and as compared with the early part of the week, prices are a shade higher, Philadelphia buys said to-day at 7, 50a7, 75, for fair to prime, and Yorkers at 7, 12½, 35, with very few if any remaining unsold at noon. The reduction in prices within the past few weeks, almost 2 cents ₱ lb, has stimulated the demand very considerably, as butchers generally as well as summer packers are buying more freely.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour and Grain steady and unchanged. Provisions; no market.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, May 13, 1876. }
WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market for the raw article continues unsettled, and fluctuation in prices of from ⅛a to ten cents per bbl, has been an almost every day occurrence; at one time the bulls were in the ascendency, and soon after the bears would appear to have things pretty much their own way. Thus the market has been swinging up and down, and there is reason to believe that legitimate business has been somewhat restricted in consequence, as these violent fluctuations have a tendency to keep legitimate buyers out of the market. The general outlook, however, continues favorable to producers; no new strikes of any consequence have been reported for several months, the production is not any more than holding its own if that, while the consumption if anything is increasing, and there has been quite a reduction in stock, as compared with this time last year. The situation at the present writing, as regards the belief that ascertained prices be sustained, but that a still higher range of prices soon is not improbable; the best evidence that this feeling is gaining ground lies in the fact that even here, in Pittsburgh, where speculating in the article has been almost unheard of for several years, we hear of parties, who are strongly tempted to take a fly, that is to buy in anticipation of an advance. The market for refined has also fluctuated more or less in sympathy with crude, and the explanation given in New York as the cause of the recent advance in refined is that the refiners are now in operation; those inside the combination shipping to Philadelphia and Baltimore over the Penna. Railroad, and the "outsiders" to Richmond, by way of Huntington. Three shipments, aggregating some 12 000 bbls, have already been made to Richmond, and the fourth shipment, of some 4,000 bbls. will be started to-day or to-morrow. Thus far the shipments by the new outfit have been very satisfactory, and the movement is regarded as a success, as it demonstrates that the outside refiners can reach the seaboard independent of the Penna. Railroad. A rumor has been current for some days, both here and in the east, that the New York Central R. R. Co., have withdrawn from the combination, and there is a probability, in view of the fact that a general railroad war has been inaugurated between the great trunk lines, that this rumor is not without some foundation.

CRUDE.

The market was again weak to-day, and prices have still further declined; United and Union, $1, 03¼a1, 03; Conduit, $1, 00; and immediate shipment, $2, 15. The above quoted rates show a decline of about 5c ₱ bbl within the past two days.

REFINED.

The market was reported dull and easy, but unchanged. Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery, 12¾; on cars here, 10¾a10¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The Earrel market continues sluggish, but prices are still maintained, with light stocks in the hands of brokers; countries, $1, 15; city make, $1, 20a1, 25.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 6, 671 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 498, 367 bbls, against 333, 913 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 13, 102 bbls; January 1st to date, 276, 445 bbls; same time last year, 50, 000 bbls. This does not include the shipments by way of Richmond.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Exonitor o w	80
J. Bushnell	Aladdin O W	486
J. Bushnell	Model o w	404
Total		970

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Liberty Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Balt. 253
Livingston Bros	J. W. Eister Bal	50

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool market has had a very moderate inquiry even for these very moderate times. To be sure, the sales foot a little heavier than a week ago, but these are secured by the forcing process of holders, who give away on prices with positive haste when a really good buyer appears. The market now gives a nominal quotation, but the actual business the prices are as favorable as there are buyers to meet. A stock of old wool compared with previous seasons is not large, credibly estimated as now 2,000,000 pounds. This is sufficient to answer all pressing wants of manufacturers, at least a portion of which is taken in connection with the new California and Texas now arriving and to arrive, it would seem certain that our indifference with regard to the Western clip could be kept alive for the whole summer.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

In this connection it might be apropos to suggest again the matter of advance. The position of wool is decidedly uncertain. There will be an increase of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the clip, and apparently now a shrinkage of almost twelve per cent. in the consumption. This is providing for the closing quiz of the present bankrupt and badly embarrassed mills. If wool rules low enough to enable manufacturers to make twenty per cent. cheaper all-wool goods than have this season been shown, the whole clip will go sharply into consumption and a foothold be re-established full values for the clip. If wools keep along here where they now stand, 38c for good Ohios and Pennsylvanias and 35c for good Michigans, the trade will be a steady if healthy one. Any advance on these prices, the most thoughtful manufacturers and prudent dealers consider will issue the germs of shoddy that has reigned with such vigor the past past ten months, and the same experiences of cheaper wool after January be repeated.

All this has a bearing upon the advances which will be made on wool. The idea of allowing the operation to continue longer, for the purpose of a great inducement to heavy shippers, first, seems to be a thing that thousands of pounds of wool were brought into this market last summer at 40c advances, and could not be sold to cover first and additional cost, the folly of the system now is apparent, especially in cases where the shipper is absolutely worthless, and all attempts at reclamation have to be abandoned. Those at all familiar with the market can very safely indicate where 40 cents of refined pulled wool has slipped to the wrong side of the ledger. The apprehensions of New York manufacturers have been even more bitter. These two points rushed in last year and sought, advanced, and bought heavily, to be sold before the fall season was half through in the most embarrassing manner.

If Western wool will be consigned on advances of from 27@31c a pound, this market will take seventeights of the clip, and from its intimate connections and close communications with the mills, will be a good profit for everybody. Or if the farmers will sell outright at 30@32c, Ohio and Pennsylvania dealers enough who will strike in and by dividing, throwing and patching up, make a small margin on their investments. In the aggregate, there will be lost in the wool business steadily for three years. Does it not seem rational to infer that the trade propose for the fourth year to operate with grave caution.

However, the Western poll-y probably will be to hold the wool for 38 to 40c in the farmers' hands, if this can be carried out for four months there will be a line of "busted" Western dealers and speculators from 44 to 45c, like unto the experience of sections.

Receipts for the week amount to 2,424 bales of domestic and 1,397 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 910,500 pounds domestic and no foreign.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 23,000 ₱s at 35c; 2,000 ₱s at p. t.; 22,000 ₱s Ohio at 41c; 54,000 ₱s at 40c; 20,000 ₱s Ohio and Penn. do, at 38c; 50,000 ₱s XX do. at 42½c; 17,000 ₱s fine do. on p. t.; 15,000 ₱s X do. Ohio at 40c; 21,000 ₱s do. at 40@42c; 5,000 ₱s Mich. at 37-40; 35,000 ₱s do. at 38c; 10,000 ₱s X do. at 36c; 2,000 ₱s fine fall sheep at 30c; 1,200 ₱s shearings, 40@50 ₱s do. at 32c; ½ ₱s one-half blood N. H. at 40c; 18,000 ₱s noils and sundries on p. t.

Washed and unwashed, &c., has sold as follows: 30,000 lbs. medium unwashed on p. t.; 5,000 lbs. do. at 28c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio do. at 30c; 2,000 lbs. do. 32@34c; 6,000 lbs. No. 1 do. at 40c.

In pulled wools we note sales of 25,000 lbs. at 25@27c; 44,000 lbs. at p. t.; 36,000 lbs. at 27@29c; 4,000 lbs. Eastern super at 45c; 2,000 lbs. Maine do. at 46c; 4,000 lbs. do. at 44½c; 3,000 lbs. super at 42c; 10,000 lbs. do. at 38@40c; 2,000 lbs. do. at 36c; 10,000 lbs. extra at 46c; 5,000 lbs. do. at 42½c; 1,000 lbs. N. Y. do. at 40c; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 at 25c; 22,000 lbs. Cal. on p. t.

In scoured, sales of 1,000 lbs. secured at 45c; 5,000 lbs. do. at 46c; 1,000 lbs do at 47c; 5,000 lbs. do. at 45c; 4,000 lbs. do. at 44½c; 5,000 lbs. super at 42c; 10,000 lbs. do. at 38@45c; 2,000 lbs. do. at 36c; 10,000 lbs. extra at 46c; 8,000 lbs. do. at 42½c; 1,000 lbs. N. Y. do. at 40c; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 at 25c; 22,000 lbs. Cal. on p. t.

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In combing wool, sales of 10,000 lbs, Ohio washed combing at 43c; 5,000 lbs. do. at 42c; 10,000 lbs. combing pulled at 45c.—*Bulletin.*

New York.

We still find business quite moderate and more or less unsatisfactory, and the entire trade reporting "nothing new." Stocks of wool grown east of the Rocky Mountains are not in really large, one when compared with the outlet offered for them there is an abundance, and holders in many cases more or less anxious to realize. The top has now been reached prevent further pressure of importance, and, entered under circumstances favorable to buyers. It is probable that no further co cessions would be made. This to a certain extent gives the position a nominally steady tone, but matters can hardly be called firm, and desirable customers are received and treated with much favor in all cases. California grades are in very good favor with many consumers and could be sold with greater freedom at some slight concessions from the figures we asked, but holders are still influenced by the stiff ideas entertained in San Francisco, and can hardly be said to offer their stocks to accessible buyers. The strength of all kinds are offered freely and on easy terms, but fail to attract attention, and the position partakes of the general tone of dullness current on domestic grades. Manufacturers have become pretty well stocked up from recent purchases on contract.

Sales during the week embrace: 10,000 lbs X Ohio at 40c; 5,000 lbs X and XX at 42c; 12,500 lbs fine XX Ohio at 42½c; 5,000 lbs medium unwashed mixed at private terms; 8,000 lbs fine fall sheeps' 33c; 20 bags super 37c; 30 bags do. 38c; 20 bags do. 39c; 20 bags do. 40c; 20 bales manufacturers to make twenty per cent. cheaper all-wool goods than have this season been shown, the whole clip will go sharply into consumption and a foothold be re-established full values for the clip. If wools keep along here where they now stand, 38c for good Ohios and Pennsylvanias and 35c for good Michigans, the trade will be a steady if healthy one. Any advance on these prices, the most thoughtful manufacturers and prudent dealers consider will issue the germs of shoddy that has reigned with such vigor the past past ten months, and the same experiences of cheaper wool after January be repeated.

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HOME NEWS.

PARTIES who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the delinquency will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, warmer, southerly to westerly winds, increasing to brisk increasing cloudiness, and possibly followed by rain areas and high winds.

Iron City College,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Police News.

Twenty-two prisoners were arraigned before the Mayor yesterday morning. All were leniently treated save three. Rollis Dean and Maggie Conway were, for disorderly conduct, sent to Claremont for thirty days each. J. H. Sheridan got ninety days. Reposing on the spine of his back, and suspended from a string around his neck, was found a jimmy nearly two feet long. That instrument got Sheridan a ride to Claremont.

Merited Promotion.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pan Handle road has issued the following general order which explains itself:

Mr. Thomas D. Messler has this day been elected assistant to the President of this company. He will continue to act as Comptroller, and will discharge such other executive duties as the President or Board may from time to time assign to him. His office will be at Pittsburg, Pa.

Hayes and Dunford.

A correspondent writing to us from Steubenville, Ohio, says: "Our Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention and to nominate a Congressional Representative meets on Saturday, May 20th. For Congress we will re-nominate Captain Danford by acclamation. We have two or three others in this county who would like to serve us in that capacity, but as long as that gallant soldier and true Republican, Hon. Lorenzo Danford, will serve us, no other man can be nominated. I speak for nine-tenths of the voters in this county. In regard to the next candidate for President, we are for Hayes first, last, and all the time."

Base Ball.

Most unexpectedly to all who profess acquaintance with our local clubs the game of ball at Union Park on Saturday between the Xanthas and Braddocks resulted in favor of the former by a score of 8 to 6. That the Braddocks should be beaten by the Xanthas was a matter of profound astonishment in ball circles. The former made four of their six runs in the ninth inning. Ritchie, of the Allegheny, played with the Xanthas and strengthened them very materially.

The Braddocks this afternoon on their own grounds play the Sewickleys, and tomorrow the Actives, of Reading, at Union Park.

At Chicago on Saturday the Louisvilles were defeated by the Chicagos by a score of 4 to 3. The Cincinnatis beat the Watertoos at the hands of the St. Louis Browns by a score of 11 to 0. Pierson, pitcher for the Cincinnatis, became disabled in the first inning, and Foley, who was substituted, made twelve errors, which had much to do with the result. At Boston the Bostons defeated the Athletics; score 19 to 11. The Mutuals, of New York, lost their game with the Hartfords by a score of 28 to 4.

The H. H. Kane club, by a score of 9 to 3, defeated the White Caps on Saturday. The former would be pleased to hear from the T. Hunter and Iron City, Jr., clubs.

Too Many Bridges.

The Coal Exchange held a meeting on Saturday at the office of Mr. George J. Miller, on Water street. It adopted a preamble and resolution stating that as another bridge is about to be erected across the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, the construction of which will put an almost entire stop to the passage of coal fleets, in consequence of its dangerous proximity to the three bridges already spanning the river at that point, thereby preventing the proper manouevering of tows necessary to a successful passage through such places, which, if permitted to be constructed, will not only be a serious embargo upon the coal trade, but a dangerous obstruction to navigation and a burdensome tax upon the commerce of the river; therefore

Resolved, That we protest against the construction of this bridge, and respectfully but earnestly ask our representatives in the Congress of the United States to urge the passage of a law which will prevent the construction of bridges over navigable waters that will in any manner interfere with navigation.

THE DROWNED BOY.

The Body Not Yet Found.

The body of Master Levi B. Hunter, who was noticed in Saturday's paper as having been drowned in the Ohio river, has not yet been recovered, although the friends of his parents have been unceasing in their efforts to find the body, but owing to the high stage of water it has not come to the surface for some days. His distressed parents would be under grateful obligations to those living on the course of the river should they keep watch for the body, and send any information they may obtain to Robert Hunter, 53 Nixon street, Allegheny City. The boy was ten years of age, and had the initials of his name, L. H., in India ink on his arm.

CORONER'S BUSINESS.

Death from Falling Down Stairs—Run Over by a Coal Car—An Infant in the River.

Mrs. Lena Kimberland, who resided on Strawberry Lane, Ninth ward, Allegheny, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. She had been in ill health for some time, and was subject to heart disease. It is not known whether she tripped and fell, or received from an attack of heart disease. Coroner McCallin was notified and held an inquest, the verdict being accidental death. The lady was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a husband and four children.

Frank Samuel Wilkinson was, on Friday, run over by a car in the coal mine of W. P. Rend & Co., at McDonald's station, on the Fort Wayne railroad and instantly killed. He attempted to jump on one of the cars going out, missed his footing and fell in front of it. The Coroner was notified and deputized a resident Justice of the Peace to hold an inquest.

The body of a new born infant was found floating in the Allegheny river, Saturday, in a crock. It was taken to Abel's undertaking establishment, on Diamond alley, and in the evening Squire Larkin held an inquest. The verdict was that the child was still-born.

THE FOURTH.

The Centennial Committee Arranging the Plans.

The Centennial Committee met on Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to further their arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It was decided to call up in Common Council the resolution offered at a previous meeting for an appropriation of $1,000 to defray expenses, and have it passed if possible. A resolution, offered by Mr. Nimick, inviting the residents of the rural districts, and all the cities and boroughs in the county to assist in the demonstration was adopted. A general request to participate is to be extended to the military, firemen, police, secret associations, tradesmen of all classes, charitable associations, turners, boating men, base ball clubs and other organizations. The matter of securing an orator, poet, historian, vocal and instrumental music, and a grove in which to hold the afternoon meeting, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. H. Negley, John N. Neeb, and T. H. Dickson. It was agreed to leave the selection of the chief marshal and all the details of the procession to a convention, which the committee desires to be held, in response to its invitation to the organizations referred to above. The convention will be held in the Select Council chamber, Saturday evening, May 27, and each organization is expected to have one delegate on hand. The committee then adjourned. It will meet again next Saturday.

CONDOLENCE.

Workingmen's Resolutions for the Memory of an Employer.

At a meeting of the employes of the Globe Plow works, held in the office on Saturday, May 19, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the death of Alexander Speer, Sr., member of the firm of A. Speer & Sons, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to take away by death one who, for a great number of years, was one of the honored proprietors of the Globe Plow Works; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Alexander Speer, the employes of the Globe Plow Works have lost a kind friend and generous and considerate employer, one who, in all his relations with his men, ever manifested a paternal feeling, devising those things which made for their comfort, and facilitating and making as light as possible the duties they were called upon to discharge, and by his many acts of kindness has endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the deceased's family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in the irreparable loss which is the death of loving husband and affectionate father, they have sustained.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also published in the daily papers.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN PAGE, Secretary.

May the Black Hills eat sod oat, and a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Every Housekeeper

Should go and examine Fisher's Refrigerators, for sale by

REPPERT & WILLIAMS,
201 Penn avenue.

CEMETERIES.

The Comparative Advantages of City and Rural Abodes of the Dead.

As the matter of cemeteries is one that is attracting considerable attention, a reporter availed himself of the opportunity to obtain the opinion of a gentleman competent to judge in relation to the comparative advantages of city and rural cemeteries, with the result as given below:

Reporter—Good morning Mr. B., I am glad I have met with you. I understand you are one of a party engaged in getting up a new cemetery in the neighborhood of the city, and I would be pleased to have some information on the subject generally.

Mr. B.—You have been wrongly informed, sir, I am not engaged in any enterprise of the kind. In my opinion a much larger number of cemeteries have been projected and plotted out in this county within the past ten or twelve years than are necessary to meet the wants of the public for a long time to come, and many of them are on the speculative principle, which I do not approve of.

Reporter—Well, do you think there is anything wrong in that?

Mr. B.—Perhaps it is more a matter of taste than of strict right or wrong, but I must confess there is something about the traffic in the remains or graves, either of my ancestors or my posterity that is repulsive to my feelings. What would be thought of the proposition to establish an alms house, or hospital, or church, when the appeal to contributors was founded, not on philanthropy and benevolence, but on the assurance of large semi-annual dividends in cash? The laws of Pennsylvania express pretty clearly the sentiment of humanity and of public opinion on this subject by exempting from taxation not only all such institutions, but all *cemeteries* also, where no profits or dividends are declared to stockholders. All others are considered proper subjects for taxation.

Reporter—I believe that is the law. I know of one cemetery that has paid as high as $1,200 a year for taxes. Do you know the number of cemeteries in this county?

Mr. B.—Not certainly, but not less I presume, than ten or twelve.

Reporter—What amount of land do they embrace altogether?

Mr. B.—Not less, I would suppose, than a thousand acres, and most of them having been opened within the last ten or fifteen years, and as yet sold only a small portion of their grounds, it would seem reasonable to suppose there is enough left to supply all demands of the public, and fully to answer the question so pathetically asked, "Where shall we bury our dead?"

Reporter—Have you seen the prospectus or manifesto of the last enterprise proposed in that direction, I mean the Idlewood, not *Idlewild*, Cemetery some six miles over the hills towards Washington to be reached by rail.

Mr. B.—Yes, I saw it the other day, as published in several of the newspapers and in pamphlet, and was not a little amused at the apparent disparity with which the public were apprised of certain evils connected with the cemeteries in and near the city. The smoke of our thousand furnaces might in time deface the monuments and blast the flowers, trees and shrubbery; and then again the Health officers might take it into their heads to drive them out of the city. And last, but not least, it is alleged they charge too much for burial lots, though subscribers investing in the new project are cheered with the assurance that to a limited number of first purchasers of lots (containing 256 superficial feet for $50) large *profits* will result, as they will no doubt *realize from five to ten times* that price, and that with the tidal flood of patronage and prosperity that is set in motion, the endowment fund will soon amount to $500,000. They further assure subscribers to the new scheme that they will not either as individuals or corporators, incur the slightest risk, and that as a corporation they will acquire *without* the payment of any consideration (and that means money) an invested capital, and vested rights that will endow them as a public institution with hundreds of thousands of dollars! To justify and explain to some extent the ground of their imaginary and impracticable calculations it is stated that the grounds (157 acres) have been secured without any present payment of money and without any obligation to pay within any specified time, and so vividly has the glowing picture of future success been painted on the imagination of the land owner, that he has agreed to assume all risks which ordinarily would fall on the company! He also binds himself to give to the company for an endowment, one-eighth (2,000) of all burial lots on his land and finally to fill up the cup of his beneficence to the brim he appropriates to the further endowment of the cemetery *one-fifth of the purchase money received for all the lots sold on his lands!* What security or consideration for all their franchising and remarkable gifts is to be given to the generous donor of these lands is not clearly set forth, but the public have nothing to do with that. The engineers have only to hitch on the locomotive, blow the whistle and start the train, and the project will go with railroad speed. It is even assumed that the hills about Mansfield and Chartiers Creek were made at the beginning of creation for this very purpose. The city never can encroach on their ground, that's sure. The cemetery never can be driven off as a nuisance farther than where it stands at this time. The sulphurous and acrid vapor from ten thousand furnaces will never destroy the shrubbery and flowers, nor corrode the marble monuments themselves. In short, the man must be blind as a bat, that does not see that the enterprise is "liberal to a degree never before equalled," and that it offers "opportunity of advantage and *profit* rarely found in any *business* at any time." So you see there's money in it. Lots will soon sell at an advance of from five to ten hundred per cent., and the *endowment fund* cannot be less than half a million of dollars ($500,000)!

Rep—I don't wonder with such flattering inducements presented that something grand should be attempted even at the risk of failure. Do you attach much importance to the suggestion of danger to the health of the people when a cemetery is located at a reasonable distance from the heart of a densely populated city?

Mr. B—There is much misunderstanding in the minds of many on this subject. The Creator himself pronounced the universal sentence of *death* on the race, in the very beginning, and upon man as the first man and woman, and added, "dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return." In the latter part of this sentence the reason is found why it is that only a brief period after interments that anything noxious or offensive can emanate from the human body. Very soon comparatively complete decomposition takes place. The soft and fluid parts of the body pass to the winds in the shape of gasses and nothing really remains but dust and ashes. Disinterments and removals in graveyards have over and over proved this fact. When the remains of Commodore Barney were removed from the Presbyterian graveyard on Wood street, where they were first interred, to the Allegheny Cemetery, the coffin was found of the hero but a few fragments of his skeleton. Earth is a prompt and wonderful neutralizer of noxious vapors of all kinds. If this were not the case, Westminster Abbey, in London, and Pere La Chase in Paris, would not have been permitted to remain to this day in the heart of the immense populations that surround them. In my opinion there is no probability that for sanitary reasons the grounds of the Allegheny Cemetery will ever be disturbed.

Rep—Is it at all likely that the business interests of the city will ever require the laying out of roads or streets so as to encroach on their grounds?

Mr. B—Well, sir, I have examined its *charter* carefully on that point. I think there can be no doubt. That instrument was drawn up by the Hon. Richard Biddle, who was the first President of the Board of Managers, and deeply interested in establishing the enterprise on a firm basis. Eminent lawyers say that the charter is admirably adapted to its purpose—and not only perpetual in duration, but that the rights and privileges it conveys from the State to the company cannot be repealed, either by the Legislature, or any judicial tribunal in the land, except for violation of its trusts by the corporation itself.

One of its provisions is "That no street, lane, or road shall ever be laid out through the lands so occupied as a cemetery, except under the authority of the corporation, and that the same shall be exempt from *taxation*."

In truth, however, if all these guards were wanting, the grounds, which contain near 250 acres, with the right to increase the quantity to 300 acres, are so environed with inaccessible hills and gullies that business and manufacturing establishments would not seek such a location. They prefer hearest proximity to railroads and the banks of rivers.

Rep—Do you consider the prices required for burial lots in the Allegheny Cemetery unreasonable?

Mr. B.—I have not heard much complaint on that subject. They are lower, I know, than in some other cemeteries. I purchased a family lot there some years ago, and was satisfied with the charge. It would not be expected that after spending a million of dollars for their lands and improvements, they could sell burial lots at as low a price as they can be had for in less favored locations. When parties in affluent circumstances select six, eight, ten or twelve lots, in the most prominent and desirable situations on the grounds, each containing 300 superficial feet, corresponding prices are expected. I have heard a few complaints which I supposed were owing to the fact that such purchases have sometimes been reported as of *one lot*.

Rep—Do you consider it advisable to purchase large burial lots where generation after generation may be buried with their fathers?

Mr. B.—That is a natural and laudable idea, and is often acted on without looking far into the future, which proves it frequently to be delusive. In older countries where the laws of lineal descent and ancestral privileges prevail it may be practicable, but not in this new and extensive country. Americans are a restless and migratory people, and elements not common elsewhere are often presented to break up family ties, to leave the parental home, and create new homes in distant and widely separated parts of the country. Experience has shown that the man in middle life, with a family of sons and daughters around him, who has purchased a large *family lot* in the cemetery of his choice, will find by the time that ten or at most twenty years have passed over him, that his sons have gone to some of the distant States of the Union, and that his daughters have linked their fortunes with other young men of like enterprise and ambition, and migrated to various distant regions also. And even if some of his children have married and settled in the same neighborhood, each family will desire to make its own arrangements and possess separate lots, so that in course of time the father and mother will often be the only occupants of the original family lot.

Rep.—What do you think, Mr. B., of railroad conveyance instead of the present method for funeral trains?

Mr. B.—It is an excellent idea and has already been adopted by several cemeteries in the East. For a location like that of Chartiers or Idlewood, it is of vital importance. No other plan would be practicable, and sooner or later when circumstances are favorable, it will be adopted, wherever steam or street cars can be used. The location of the Allegheny Cemetery is admirably adapted to either. The cars of the A. V. R. R. pass within a few hundred yards of their grounds at Forty-eighth street and the street cars of the city company run to the entrance gate of the cemetery, a distance of three miles, over a grade nearly level all the way, and at a charge of five cents for each passenger. The grounds are favorably located, and *graded* by a ravine running from east to west, and dividing them into two parts, nearly equal, so that a track connecting with the street cars could be laid along this run at a very moderate expense, which would make access easy to lots on either side. The great inconvenience already experienced, and increasing every year, from the enormous amount of business done on Penn avenue and Butler streets, and the long funeral trains passing both to the Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries, and the great expense of these trains, will, it is hoped, soon lead to the introduction of this improvement, which would greatly contribute to the advantage of the cemetery, the railroad and the public. There can be no doubt that steam power will soon be found to be cheaper, more durable, and more manageable for street cars, than horse power; and if the statements lately published in Philadelphia papers are correct, visitors to the Centennial grounds will have a daily opportunity of witnessing the proof of the success of this important change—one which will greatly facilitate a very desirable improvement in the method of conducting funeral trains and processions, as well as in city travel.

Rep.—What do you think, Mr. B., of the financial expose of the Idlewood corporation?

Mr. B.—It is decidedly rich. "Wit," you know, is said to be "not only witty in itself, but the cause of wit in others." And so in this case. Their prospectus is not only *rich* in itself, but it must make every man *rich* who holds one or two lots in the cemetery; but in my opinion it would be safe to predict that "moons will wax and wane no more" long before purchasers will realize from *five to ten times* the amount of their investments, as they are promised, and before the endowment fund will amount to the sum of $500,000. But the feature that strikes me as the most amusing—not to use a stronger term—in their programme is, that they state in the plainest possible exclamation, *"Where shall we bury our dead?"* As though no adequate provision had yet been made for this purpose, and assume to their juvenile association the merit of originating a new and important enterprise; nothing short of establishing "*The Cemetery of the Future*" for the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, overlooking entirely, or ignoring the fact that longer back than thirty-two years, which is considered an average life-time, when the projectors of the Idlewood Cemetery were then much younger than they are to-day, and in enterprise to accomplish the same purpose to meet the growing wants of the two cities for burial accommodations was earnestly discussed, matured and consummated by the establishment of the Allegheny Cemetery, on a scale adapted to the necessities of generations to come.

Reporter—You seem, then, to think that a greater number of cemeteries is not demanded at the present time?

Mr. B.—Well, you know my views in regard to the moving principle in such enterprises. If public good is the actuating motive, then they are entitled to all commendation. Such, I am credibly informed, has been the fundamental principle on which the affairs of the Allegheny Company have been conducted from the beginning, and which has secured to it the confidence and patronage of all classes and denominations of society, to an extent which has enabled it to pay all debts incurred for lands and improvements, amounting to several thousands of lots to charitable and benevolent institutions, including a large lot to the United States Government for the burial of Union soldiers, on which a splendid monument will be erected to their memory during the present season by the Government, and to set apart a portion of the proceeds of sales of lots, as required by its charter, for the maintenance and preservation of the cemetery *one-fifth of the purchase money received for all the lots sold on his lands!* What security or consideration for all their franchising and remarkable gifts is to be given to the generous donor of these lands is not clearly set forth, but the public have nothing to do with that. The engineers have only to hitch on the locomotive, blow the whistle and start the train, and the project will go with railroad speed. It is even assumed that the hills about Mansfield and Chartiers Creek were made at the beginning of creation for this very purpose. The city never can encroach on their ground, that's sure. The cemetery never can be driven off as a nuisance farther than where it stands at this time. The sulphurous and acrid vapor from ten thousand furnaces will never destroy the shrubbery and flowers, nor corrode the marble monuments themselves. In short, the man must be blind as a bat, that does not see that the enterprise is "liberal to a degree never before equalled," and that it offers "opportunity of advantage and *profit* rarely found in any *business* at any time." So you see there's money in it. Lots will soon sell at an advance of from five to ten hundred per cent., and the *endowment fund* cannot be less than half a million of dollars ($500,000)!

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. Dilworth, Jr., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain bonds of the Bellevue cemetery was presented and the court refused to confirm the same. The sale was then set aside and the bonds ordered to be resold.

R. S. Waring & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Upon petition of W. G. Johnson, trustee &c., a rule was granted on the bankrupts to show cause why they should not comply with the terms of composition, returnable on the 26th inst.

John H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Connellsville. The register's report on the petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, was presented and confirmed nisi.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the confirmation of the register's report, liquidating the liens of Hugh McMullin and F. D. Saup, were overruled and the register's report confirmed absolutely.

John W. Bartholomew, of Northumberland county, and John P. Zane, of Venango county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judges Strong and McKennan.)

John Grimm vs. J. V. Evans and John Irwin. Action for damages for infringement of a patent drill for coal mines. Court granted a final decree sustaining the validity of the patent, appointing H. D. Gamble commissioner to assess damages, and allowing a perpetual injunction to issue against defendants.

Edward Fox, administrator, vs. the Hempfield Railroad. Verdict for plaintiff for $95,102 38.

Southworth & Weightman, assignees of Heinz, Noble & Co., vs. T. C. Jenkins. Verdict for plaintiffs for $3,250 33.

Robert Meadowcroft & Bro., vs. W. G. Miller, to recover on a draft. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,797 42.

Motion made for a new trial in the case of R. J. Gould vs. the Borough of Sharon.

In the case of John Cogm et al. vs. Chess, Smythe & Co., suit for infringement of letters patent held by complainant for an improvement in a nail assorting machine. On motion of counsel for complainant, the Court made a decree sustaining the validity of complainant's claim, and decreeing that respondents have infringed his patent and allowing the complainant to recover the damages and costs the sum of fifty dollars.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

Weller Bros. vs. Casper Fath. W. N. Paxon appointed auditor, *vice* Hon. Jas. H. Graham, resigned.

Joseph Schanlan, on petition presented, was granted leave to adopt [Agnes Miller.

In the matter of the application of the South Side Fire Insurance Company for a decree of dissolution, Hugh S. Fleming was appointed a trustee to settle up the business of the corporation, to give bond in the sum of $8,000.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* Thos A. Patterson vs. Mary Patterson. Petition presented, and A. E. Weger, Esq., appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of the said Mary Patterson.

Evan Lloyd, on petition presented, was granted leave to resign the office of Assessor of the first precinct of the Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of F. C. Negley, a list of articles claimed under the three hundred dollar reservation allowed to be filed.

In the matter of the election of the Directors of the Tradesmens' Industrial Institute, on petition presented, the 27th of May was fixed as the time for the hearing.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Snyder et al. vs. Carothers.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Porterfield vs. Walsh.
Swift vs. Beatty.
Baptist Church vs. McClure.
Smith vs. McPhillamy.
Lacy vs. Lewis.
Chambers et al. vs. Patterson et al. (2)
Flay vs. Alderson et al.
Mawhinney vs. McCombs et al.
Rigdon et al. vs. Handlin et al.
Stand vs. Rurtz.
Elkin vs. Meyers.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the equity case of Charles A. Murray vs. Morris Lindsay et al., after a hearing on bill, answer and master's report, it was ordered and decreed that the plaintiff's bill, so far as it relates to the purchase of the lease, stock and fixtures of the firm of Lindsay, Murray & Co. at Sheriff's sale, by E. S. Hemp, be dismissed, and that the plaintiff pay the costs, including the master's fee of $100.

Wm. Shannon vs. A. Campbell. Account presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Isaac M. Pennock, for use, vs. James W. Woodwell Special return filed and approved *nisi*.

Wm. Hinds vs. Henry Klur, with notice. Special return filed and confirmed *nisi*.

On Saturday the boating season on the Allegheny was opened with a three mile pull over the Ewalt-street-bridge course, by Nick Layberger and Fred Bulgy, for a purse of $500. A contest between these two has been on the tapis for sometime, and they would have come together last year but for the season coming to a close before the arrangements for a match could be perfected. Very early this year Layberger challenged Bulgy, and after some squabbling about the course, articles were drawn fixing the 15th as the day of the contest. Mr. Albert Zacharias was chosen final stakeholder. Both men went into active training immediately after signing articles, and both took ground on the Allegheny river bank. Layberger was quartered at Bennett station, and was trained for the race by Lucas Minehart. Bulgy put up a few miles below his opponent on the same side of the river, and employed the interval before the match in diligent preparation for his work.

AN UNPROPITIOUS OUTLOOK.

It was the impression that the men were well matched, and the race was looked for with great interest. Both sides of the river were crowded as early as three o'clock p. m., and for a half mile along the course almost every prominent point was occupied by spectators. A brisk, chilly wind broke the water's surface into breakers, and as time increased about four o'clock there were apprehensions that the race would have to be postponed. The course near the bridge was thickly dotted with small craft of every description, and, as they came about in the chopping sea that was on, they were very impatiently regarded by the crowd, the greater number of whom were wearying of the long wait. An incident of the early afternoon was the appearance of the Centennial Crew of the Allegheny Barge Club. They passed with a clear, swinging, powerful stroke. Their boat clove the water like a knife, and they were loudly cheered by the spectators.

APPEARANCE OF THE OARSMEN.

A few minutes after five o'block Bulgy pulled up under the bridge, and the great crowd that had been loudly murmuring a moment before greeted him rapturously. A moment after Layberger pulled to the line from the Duquesne Boat House, from which his boat had been launched. They maneuvered in excellent condition. Bulgy pulled in a red shirt, and bareheaded. Layberger wore a dark blue shirt. Mr. Zacharias, the final stakeholder, was chosen referee. The starting point was at the Pittsburgh end of the bridge. The men took position at once, Layberger having the shore line, and Bulgy the channel.

THE START.

The men were hardly in position before they got the word. Bulgy was not ready, and for a moment he labored nervously, pulling an awkward and uneasy stroke. Layberger took the water at once, and easily, and in an instant he was a half length in advance. He pulled a swinging, easy, but effective stroke, and his first spurt was loudly cheered. Bulgy worked very hard, pulling what seemed a terribly racking stroke. Within a hundred yards his determination began to tell. He lapped Layberger and for a moment there was an exciting struggle. Here he made a fatal error, however, in diverging from his course, and heading at right angles toward the Allegheny shore. Layberger held to his line strictly. He maintained a steady, strong stroke and a second after Bulgy's divergence he (Layberger) was again in the lead, and as the pullers passed out of sight the Southsider seemed to be steadily widening the gap between himself and Bulgy. Betting was very lively, two to one on Layberger being freely offered and taken.

At the buoy Layberger was anywhere from five to seven lengths ahead, and made a good turn. Bulgy seemed to misunderstand the whereabouts of his leaders, and he lost fearfully in a very wild circuit of the buoy.

THE FINISH.

On the home-stretch Layberger maintained the lead easily, while his antagonist followed up, working laboriously, in strong contrast to the steady, cool style of the South Sider. About five hundred yards from the goal Layberger slackened up, and Bulgy began to close the gap rapidly. At this point the excitement among the spectators became intense, deafening cheers arose from both sides of the river. The adherents of both parties yelled words of encouragement, and for an instant Bulgy stock loomed up and a faint spark of hope entered the breasts of those who had staked their piles on that individual. But this was of short duration. As Bulgy's boat began to lap that of his antagonist, Layberger let go his reserve and fairly lifted his boat, leaving the Howard man in an instant, displaying splendid power and oarsmanship, and in a few seconds crossing the line, a winner by a length in 23:37¼.

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SPORT ON THE ALLEGHENY.

The Boating Season Opened With a Three Mile Pull Between Layberger and Bulgy for a Purse of $500—Layberger an Easy Winner in 23:37 1-4.

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BREVITIES.

····Bock beer flowed freely in Diamond alley, yesterday.

····Numerous amatory couples ornamented the Park benches last night.

····The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meets this afternoon as usual.

····The Market Committee meet this evening to award the contract for paving the Diamond Square.

····The Ames M. E. church, at the corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, has been sold to Louis Giesenkamp for $13,800.

····The dwelling of Mrs. Ann McBroom, together with its contents, at Mansfield, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, causing a loss of about $2,500.

····Additional vacancies it is said will be created in the Board of Directors of the Northwestern railroad by the resignations of Messrs. Latch